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Our Own.

Our cottage may be small, the landscape tame
Our flowers may lack a new high-soundin name;
Our chosen paths be rocky or wind-blown,
And yet we love our own!

The little child that sits beside our feet
May rob us of our strength and rest so sweet
And cause our way with cares to be thick strown,
And yet we love our own!

There may be fairer lands and brighter skies
There may be friends more faithful or more wise
Than any we have ever seen or known;
But each will love his own!
—*Clara B. Heath.*

Pilikia.*

[The incident narrated in the following lines actually occurred near Avon, N. Y., and the innocent victim of the joke is a lady nearly ninety years of age, greatly beloved and venerated in the community where she resides.]

A lady of age, and experience rare,
Sat knitting and rocking her old-time chair;
When on the cold wintry air there came to her ear
Through closed windows and doors, distinct and clear,
The tell-tale cackle of hens from the barn;
And laying aside her bright needles and yarn
She sighed, "Oh! to be young! But I'm not too old now
To go hunting again for eggs in the mow.
For since the fat-time when but a wee girl,
No ladder e'er scared me or made my head whirl;
That old dominic hen thinks her nest hid away,
But I know her trick—she has laid in the hay."
So straightway she entered the barn's open door,
Where a ladder invitingly stood on the floor,
And mounting as fearless as any hall stair,
She climbed the steep ladder with dexterous care,
One step at a time, one round after round,
And a nest in the crisp, fragrant hay is soon found.
Now a soft faint peep from a corner is heard,
And she doubts if the voice can be chicken or bird,
Heard again and again; after searching and bother
The chickens appear and their fidgety mother;
Fresh eggs, ill-timed chicks and hen well secured,
In apron all snug, the long-rearching endured;
To the mow's edge she comes, not dreaming what work
Had been done by a peripatetic barrel of pork—
Or what would have been pork in a day or two more—
(What a pity it had not been made so before);
Now a pig's not a dunce, tho' pig-headed, tis true,
And has plans of his own and can cleverly do
A thing to surprise one—as this rhyme aims to show;
For while the lady was busied, piggie was busy below.
Now the hen's silly cackle reached this philosopher's ear,
And he reasoned, "the barn door's now open, for sure it is clear
Some one has forgot it—how else could that hen
Go in and come out?—I'll try my luck then;
I remember the sheaves and piles of sweet wheat,
Some few grains, perchance, are yet left to eat.
'Tis good for my diet—for die-it I should,
One cannot always eat corn be it ever so good."
So rousing himself from his nest near the door,
A clear coast he discerns and the coveted floor.
To the inquisitive pig came disappointing surprise—
Scarce a grain could he see with his black, beady eyes;
'Twas all safely stored or transformed into gold,
For autumn had gone; t'was winter and cold.
But bent on discovery, this acquisitive pig
Round the barn floor begins to snuff and to dig
With his long strong nose—soon the ladder he spies—
"Why, what is this ladder up here for?" he cries;
"Of what use is it now, for the summer is over,
And the fresh, cool grass and sweet-smelling clover
Are spoiled for me now, for I cannot eat hay;
I could eat it while growing in fields far away.
Now it's piled above there for somebody's use,
And nothing's left piggie save corn and abuse!"
At the thought of his grievance he got madder and madder;
And somehow upset this most useful, long ladder;
Or, it may be, to judge this poor beast with due charity,
He assayed to ascend it himself, for a rarity,
And ignorantly trying its wrong side, we suppose,
A hard push he gives it and over it goes!
Unsuspecting and careless of the mischief now done,
Like thousands of human ones under the sun,
He hastes in affright to get safely away,
While the poor lady above him is exiled in hay!
The wintry halt-day is fast nearing its close,
That she has been there alone a long time she knows;
It is strange she is missed not- that no one comes near her,
And vainly she calls, she's so far none can hear her.
Now it chanced that the household knew not of her going,
But believed her still busied with reading or sewing;
But the quietness there, too profound and too long,
Hint surely what research proves, something is wrong.
Long searchings, loud callings, prove quite to be vain—
In her chair only Bible and knitting remain—
All the house and the garden, hunted over and over,
No trace of dear grandma can any discover;
When at length from the barn, cries a well-known voice,
At which all the household exclaim and rejoice;
"Girls, the ladder's fallen—I guess the pigs can tell how—
Please put it up for me, I am here in the mow."
So the ladder is placed; "angels" ascend and descend,
Like the angels of Jacob, and grandma attend.
Half laughingly, seriously, they chide her and tell her:
"Until all mischievous pigs are packed down in the cellar,
It is safer by far, than to hunt eggs in the barn,
To be in your own room with needles and yarn."

* "Pilikia" is a Sandwich Island word meaning "in a fight place," or, "in a corner."
—*S. P. Walsworth.*

A RARE CASE.

Mattie's story was simple enough. The orphan child of a former servant in a wealthy family, Mattie had shared the lessons and the play of the young daughter of the house, until a time came when it was convenient to turn the humble companion adrift to work for herself. It may have been a piece of the ill-luck that his neighbors ascribed to Drew, that it should have been to his farm the girl came as help to his sister, or it may have been a piece of his good-nature that made him agree to take under his roof this pretty lass, untrained for service and educated far above her station.

Drew's widowed sister, Mrs. Bankes, who lived with him, and whose child it was Mattie had come to nurse, amongst other duties too numerous to mention, for there was but one servant kept—Drew's sister exclaimed in despair when the farmer brought home the young, lady-like, delicate-looking girl.

"We want a strong, hard-working, lass! This one does not know her right hand from her left. She is as good as a lady—or as bad—and has never milked a cow in her life! What were you thinking of to bring her here?"

"Ah! that's just my luck; well, we must do the best we can with her. If the steward had never mentioned her to me, now—but then he did mention her, and here she is."

There she was, and there she stayed. Apt to learn, willing to be taught, grateful for the real kindness she met with, Mattie was soon the best hand at milking for miles round, soon devoted to the baby. Three years passed quietly, and then came the romance of Mattie's life.

She was twenty that summer and Adam Armitage, a grave man, was fully ten years her senior. A great traveler, member of a world-renowned scientific society, a student and discoverer—he was, between two scientific expeditions, refreshing heart and brain by a walking tour through the home counties.

Adam's walking tour ended at the farm but a year before Mattie came there, and the dwelling house it had been found more convenient to inhabit than he smaller building on the old land lose to the road. Mr. Armitage found the pure air of the Downs good for him. He made friends with all the family. To Mattie it was delightful to meet once more some one with all the tricks of speech and manner of the more refined society amongst which her youth had been passed. Little Harry followed this new friend wherever he went; Harry's mother called him a right-down pleasant gentleman; the farmer called him a good man.

They all missed him when he went away. Mattie most of all; but the following summer saw him there again, a welcome old friend this time, and no stranger.

Drew, a keen observer of all that went on around him, was not so much taken by surprise as his sister was, when one day, toward the end of this second visit, Adam and Mattie were both mysteriously missing. A strong-armed country lass made her appearance before night. She was the bearer of a note from Mattie, confessing that she and Mr. Armitage were married, and hoping the servant sent might supply her place so that no one would be inconvenienced. Drew might shake his head and look thoughtful, but Mr. Armitage was his own master, and it was not the first time a gentleman had married a country lass. Besides, the deed was done and past recall. They had gone quietly to one of the churches in the town from whence the sound of bells floated up to the farm, and had been married by special license. Adam had taken a lodging for his bride, and there they passed one brief, bright week of happiness; then one morning walked quietly back together, Mattie blushing and smiling, and looking so lovely and lady-like in a simple dress that she used to wear before she came to the farm, that they hardly knew her.

Adam explained that he meant to leave his wife for two days—no more—in the care of her old friends; at the end of that time he would return to fetch her. There were arrangements to make with regard to the scientific expedition about to start immediately. It would sail without him now, but it behooved him to do his best that his place should be as well filled as might be. There was also his mother to see, and to prepare for receiving Mattie.

Mattie walked a little way with her husband and the farmer along the breezy uplands, and then Adam sent her back, and hastened his own steps in the direction of the little station at the foot of the Downs. When he came again, he said, laughing, that it would be from B—— station, and that he would drive in a fly through the Stonedene gate and along the track, the only approach to a carriage road leading to the farm.

Mattie went away smiling as he meant she should do, and only paused now and then to look after the two men as long as they remained in sight. It was natural that she should feel a little afraid of this unknown lady, Adam's mother, but that fear was the only shadow on Mattie's path. It was an idyll, a poem, as true a love story as the world has seen, that had written itself here in this out-of-the-way spot on the lonely Sussex Downs.

On the third day they might look for Adam to return, but that day passed, and many another, until the days were weeks, and the weeks months, and he neither came nor wrote. Mattie remembered how when she had turned to look back for the last time upon that homeward walk, she had seen his figure distinct against the sky for the station, and in the next lost it entirely as he passed out of sight over the swelling line of hills. Just so she seemed to have lost him in one instant out of her life. And yet, she never lost faith and trust in him; never ceased to watch for his coming again.

Drew after a time, either goaded to the step by his sister's loud-voiced arguments, or prompted to it by his own sense of what was due to Mattie, not only took pains to ascertain that the marriage was real enough, but the further pains of searching for and finding the address of Adam Armitage in London. It was strange how this girl and her former master both trusted Adam in the face of his inexplicable silence; in the face of even a more ominous discovery made by Drew when in town—the discovery that he had never mentioned Mattie's name to his mother, or alluded to Mattie at all. As for Adam, Mrs. Armitage had declared he was not with her then, and that she could not give an address that would find him; an assertion that confirmed Mattie in the idea that he had started on those far-away travels he had so often spoken of to her.

As autumn passed and the evenings grew chill with the breath of the coming winter, Mattie's health seemed to fail. The deep melancholy that oppressed her threatened to break the springs of life. In order to escape from Mrs. Bankes the girl took to lonely wanderings over the Downs; wanderings that ended always at Stonedene; until, with the instinct of a wounded animal that seeks to endure its pain alone, or from the ever present recollection of the last words of Adam, when he had said it was by way of Stonedene that he would return, she besought the farmer to send away the woman in charge of the house and allow her to take her place.

Drew yielded to the wish of the wife, whose heart was breaking with the pain of absence, and the mystery of silence, and Mattie, on this foggy day had already lived months at Stonedene, on the watch always for the coming of Adam.

The fog increased instead of diminishing with the approach of evening. Drew could not see his own house until he was close to it; as he had remarked, the mystery of Mattie's affairs was not more impenetrable than the veil hiding all natural objects just then. When he had put up the horse and gone into tea Mrs. Bankes, as she bustled about, preparing the meal that Mattie's deft little fingers had been wont to set out with so much quietness as well as celerity, did not fail to greet him with the question: "Well, how is she?"

"She" had come to mean Mattie in the vocabulary of the farmer and his sister.

"About as usual in health," Drew replied, lifting the now three-year-old Harry to his knee; "but troubled in mind; though, to be sure, that is as usual, too."

"She is out of her mind," exclaimed Mrs. Bankes, irritably. "Every one but yourself knows that; and if you do not know it, it is only because you are as mad as she is—or any one might think so from the way you go on."

"Nay, nay," said Drew gently, as the butter-dish was set upon the table with a vehemence that made the teacups rattle. "There are no signs of madness about Mattie—unless you call her trust in her husband by so hard a name."

"Husband! a pretty husband, indeed! I've no patience with him, nor with you, either. As if it was not a common tale enough! It would be better to persuade the girl to come home and get to work again than to encourage her in her fancies, while you pay another servant here—and times so hard as they are."

"I was thinking to-day," the farmer went on, softly passing his broad palm over the biond head of the child upon his knee, "I was thinking as I came along of how it stands written: 'He that loveth not his brother whom he hath seen, how can he love God whom he hath not seen?'"

At that instant the shadowy form of some one going round to the front door passed the window, against which the fog pressed closely. Drew set little Harry on his feet and rose slowly, listening with intentness and a surprised look that made his sister ask what ailed him.

"Rover—the dog does not bark; who—by the mercy of heaven, it is the man himself!" cried Drew, as the door opened with a suddenness that caused Mrs. Bankes to drop the plates on the brick floor. For Adam Armitage stood upon the threshold; Adam, pale and worn, a shadow of his former self, but himself unmistakably.

Adam looked around the room as though seeking s omeone, smiled in his old fashion at Harry, gave a halt curious, half indifferent glance to Eliza Bankes, and then turned to the farmer.

"Drew," he said simply, "where is my wife?"

"Mrs. Armitage is waiting for you at Stonedene, sir; there was some talk of your coming back that way."

"Waiting!" Adam threw up his hands with a passionate gesture; what can she have thought?"

"She has thought you were gone after all upon that voyage, and that your letters had miscarried. Sometimes she has thought that you were dead, Mr. Armitage, but never—" Drew broke off and held out his hand: "We knew you could explain what has happened, sir," he concluded.

Adam drew his own hand across his eyes, in the way a man might do who has lately been roused from a bad dream and has some trouble to collect his thoughts.

"That has happened," he said, which, if it had not befallen me myself and become a part of my own experience, I should find it difficult to believe possible. A strange thing has happened, and yet"—here the old smile they remembered so well broke slowly like light over his face—"and yet a thing not more strange, as the world goes, than that you—I say nothing of Mattie—but that you should have trusted me throughout. I detected no mistrust in your voice, no doubt in your eyes, not even when they first met mine just now. They call mine a rare case, friend; they might say the same of your belief in me. But—Stonedene, did you say? Walk with me there, and hear my tale as we go."

"This evening; and in this mist; and you, sir, looking far from well," began Eliza Bankes. "Mattie has waited so long already that one night more will make but little difference."

"One night, one hour more than I can help will make all the difference between willful wrong and a misfortune that has fallen on both alike," said Adam. He would not be dissauded from setting out at once, and in another minute the two men were pursuing their way through the driving mist, Adam talking as they went.

After parting from Mattie he had taken train to London, where arriving in due course he drove in a cab toward his mother's house in Grosvenor street, within a few yards of which his cab overturned, and Adam was thrown out, falling heavily upon his head. After a long interval, however, he opened his eyes and recovered consciousness; and as he did so slowly at first, after a time more fully, the astounding discovery was made that memory was entirely gone.

However, this state was one from which, so said his friends, science could at will recall him, and the operation necessary to restore Adam to himself was deferred only until his health admitted of its being attended by a minimum of risk.

It was while Adam was in the state above described that Drew had seen Mrs. Armitage. A proud woman, she was ill-pleased to hear he had married a farm servant; for that was the one fact that, stripped of Drew's panegyrics upon Mattie's superior education and refined manners, alone stared her in the face.

Hastily resolving that there was no need to embitter her own life by an attempt to recall to her son this ill-fated marriage, she did not hesitate to deceive the unwelcome visitor. Change of scene had been ordered for the patient, and before Drew called at the house in Grosvenor street for the second time Adam and his mother were gone. It was in Paris, months after, that the operation was finally and successfully performed, and then the first word of Adam's was Mattie's name. The first effort of his newly-recovered powers was to relate to his mother the history of his marriage and to write to his wife.

"God grant the suspense has neither killed nor driven her mad!" he exclaimed.

It was to his mother's hand the letter was confined, and with that exclamation of his ringing in her ears, Mrs. Armitage stood beside the brazier filled with charcoal and burning in the antechamber of their apartment in the Champ Elysees. She was not a bad woman, but the temptation was too strong to allow this affair to unravel itself, and see what would turn up. If the girl were dead, why no harm had been done, and this terrible mistake of her son's was rectified at once. If the other alternative were to prove true and Mattie had lost her senses, Adam would be equally free from her, or measures could be taken to insure so desirable a result. Mrs. Armitage tore the letter into pieces and waited by the brazier until the fragments were charred. Adam asked no awkward questions, and was not even surprised at receiving no answer to his epistle, since in it he had announced his coming. The first day his health admitted it, he set out alone for England.

Such was the story. When Drew had told of his efforts to seek Adam, and had mentioned that no letter had reached Mattie, Adam was at no loss to understand at once the part his mother had played. But he never spoke of it, then or at any future time.

The house door at Stonedene stood ajar; evening had closed in now, and the chilly fog was still abroad, but the figure at the gate was dimly discernible.

Adam hastened his steps.

"For heaven's sake, sir, be careful! the suddenness of it might turn her brain," cried Drew, laying a detaining hand upon the arm of his companion.

Adam gently shook him off.

"Suddenness," he repeated. "Aye, it is sudden to you—and to Mrs. Bankes, but for me and for Mattie, whose thoughts are day and night, night and day full of each other, how can it be sudden?"

Drew stood still and Adam went on alone until his footsteps became audible and Mattie turned her head to see him standing at her side.

Adam had been right; no fear was there for Mattie's brain. All excitement, all surprise and wonder came afterward; at that first supreme moment, and with a satisfied sigh, as of a child who had got all it wants, Mattie held out her arms to him with one word—

"Husband!"

As Adam drew her to him it was not only the mist or the darkening evening that blinded Drew so that for a moment or two he saw neither of them.

People say Drew's luck has turned from the day Stonedene found a tenant. It is newly done up and prettily furnished now; Mr. and Mrs. Armitage come down there once or twice a year, with their children, for a breath of sea air and to visit old friends.

The Dairy Interest.

Mayor Caven, of Indianapolis, in an address to the national convention of the butter and egg association, a few days since, said:

The manufacture of butter and cheese is rapidly growing in importance. We formerly imported cheese in large quantities, whereas we now export, and in England American produce is rivaling and taking the place of the best standards of English home-made, both of butter and cheese. The Stilton, Cheddor, Neufchatel Vashreine and Bric cheese of Europe find in the United States an article fully their peer, and in Oneida county, New York, they are turning out a brand of Limburg cheese that has caught in all its delicate perfection the exquisite spiritual aroma of the original, indeed, with a self-stirring perfumery, beside which the oldest Limburg cheese in all the kingdom of Bavaria would be tame and unromantic.

What the world is in need of is fewer men of an inquisitive turn of mind, men who are contented with looking at a buzz-saw without a desire to feel of it with their fingers.—*Danielsonville Sentinel.*

EPITAPHS.

Some Quaint and Curious Inscriptions on Tombstones in Old English and American Churchyards.

In wandering through the various resting places of the dead one might well exclaim: "Where are the sinners buried?" Surely their graves are not here; the inscriptions on marble, shaft or slab indicate the resting places of the good alone. But in going here and there through old cemeteries, especially in England, one often comes across inscriptions strangely unlike those of the present day. Let us pass by the ordinary ones, and read some of the extraordinary.

The two wives of Thomas Sexton are buried in a churchyard near Newmarket. Upon the stone over the grave of the first one is the following:

Here lies the body of Sarah Sexton—
She was a wife that never vexed one.
I can't say so much for the one at the next stone.

In the cemetery of the Old Gray Friars, Edinburg, we find:

Here sang in the grave my wife doth lie;
Now she's at rest, and so am I.

Here is another:

Here lies my dear wife, a sad slattern and shrew;
It I said I regretted her I should lie, too.

On a tombstone in Cyford:

Here, deep in the dust,
The old moldy crust
Of Nell Batchelor lately shoven;
Who was skilled in the arts
Of pies, puddings and tarts,
And knew every use of the oven.
When she had lived long enough
She made her last puff—
A puff by her husband much praised—
Now here she doth lie
And makes a dirt pie,
In hopes that her crust may be raised.

But these are rather unjust toward the fair sex. Let us look for something more truthful. We find it in St. Michael's churchyard, Coventry:

She was—
But words are wanting
To say what.
Look what a wife should be,
And she was that.

In memory of Katherine Gray, who kept a pottery shop at Chester:

Beneath this stone lies old Katherine Gray,
Changed from a busy life to lifeless clay;
By earth and clay she got her pell,
But now is turned to earth herself.
Ye weeping friends, let me advise,
Abate your grief and dry your eyes,
For what avails a flood of tears?
Who knows but in a run of years,
In some tall pitcher or broad pan
She in her shop may be again?

Upon the tomb of Martha Wells, wife of John Wells, in Yolkstone, we read:

We far from here did come
Each other for to join,
In peace with all men here we lived,
And did in love combine.
But oh, remark the strange,
Yet heaven's wise decree,
I'm lodged within the silent grave,
He's rolling in the sea.

In wandering through the old Sleepy Hollow cemetery I paused before an old mossy tombstone. Stooping down and brushing away the moss I read the following:

Pause, reader, pause as you pass by,
As you are now, so once was I;
As I am now so you will be,
Prepare for death and follow me.

And near by I read:

Affliction sore long time I bore,
Physicians were in vain;
Till death did seize and God did please
To ease me of my pain.

But enough for the fair sex. Let us see if the sterner sex can boast of anything better. We will begin with the lawyers. In the churchyard at Norfolk we find:

God works a wonder now and then;
He, though a lawyer, was an honest man.

And in Stepney churchyard, London, upon a lawyer named Strange:

Here lies an honest lawyer—that's Strange!

Upon the tombstone of Stephen Bumbold at Brightwell:

He lived one hundred and five,
Sanguine and strong;
An hundred to five
You live not so long!

Which is probably true concerning the most of us. In Walton churchyard we read upon the tomb of George Miles, blacksmith:

My sledge and hammer lie reclined,
My bellows also lost their wind;
My fire's extinct, my forge decayed,
My vice i' the dust my friends have laid,
My coals are spent, my iron's gone,
My nails are drove, my work is done.

And upon a collier:

Here lies the collier, John of Nashes,
By whom death nothing gained, he swore;
For living, he was dust and ashes,
And being dead, he is no more.

Here is one which I fear the majority of the male sex will never deserve. I will not vouch for the truth of it:

An honest fellow here is laid,
His debts in full he always paid;
And what's more strange, the neighbors tell us,
He brought back borrowed umbrellas.

We pause before a stone in Luton churchyard, and this is the warning it gives to us:

Reader, I have left a world
In which I had a world to do,
Sweating and fretting to get rich
Just such a fool as you.

In Lillington churchyard upon the tomb of John Trees:

John Trees, aged 74 years,
Poorly lived and poorly died;
Poorly buried and no one cried.

The following curious epitaph will be found in the churchyard at Lyford, Devonshire:

Here lies, in a horizontal position,
The outside case of
George Koutledge, watchmaker.
Integrity was the main spring, and prudence
the regulator of all the actions
of his life;
Humane, generous and liberal.
His hand never stopped till he had relieved
distress;
So nicely regulated were his movements that
he never went wrong,
Except when set a-going by people who did
not know his key;
Even then he was easily set right again.
He had the art of disposing his time so well
That his hours glided away in one continued
round of pleasure,
Till in an unlucky moment his pulses stopped
beating.
He ran down Nov. 14, 1802, aged 57,
opes to be taken in hand by his Maker,
Thoroughly cleansed, repaired, wound up and
set a-going
In the world to come, when time shall be no
more.

Wandering to Gillingham churchyard we will rest awhile beside the grave of Thomas Jackson:

Sacred to the memory of Thomas Jackson, comedian, who was engaged December 21, 1741, to play a comic cast of characters in this great theater—the world, for many of which he was prompted by nature to excel. The season being closed, his benefit over, the charges all paid, and his accounts closed, he made his exit in the tragedy of Death, March 17, 1798, in full assurance of being once more called to rehearsal, where he hopes to find his forfeits all cleared, his cast of parts bettered, and his situation made agreeable by Him who paid the great stock debt by the love He bore the performers in general.

In the Roman Catholic cemetery of Mayne the following epitaph has caused considerable trouble between the priests and the people, the former declaring that it is "profane, immoral and scandalous," while the latter maintain that it shall remain as it is:

Beneath this stone here lieth one
That all his friends did please;
To heaven I hope he's surely gone
To enjoy eternal ease.
He drank, he sang, while here on earth
Lived happy as a lord;
And now he hath resigned his breath,
God rest him, Paddy Ward.

We will close this grave subject with one from Sterling castle, about thirty miles from Edinburg:

Our life is but a winter day,
Some only breaklast and away;
Others to a dinner stay
And are full fed.
The oldest man but sleeps
And goes to bed.
Large is his expense
That lingers out the day;
He that goes soonest
Has the least to pay.
—*New York Evening Mail.*

Tight Shoes.

The wearing of shoes which compress and distort the feet is a singularly injurious custom. Suppose I said that nine-tenths of the feet were rendered misshapen by the boots and shoes worn, the statement would seem extreme, but it would be within the truth. The pointed shoe or boot is the most signal instance of a mischievous instrument designed for the torture of feet. In this shoe the great toe is forced out of its natural line toward the other toes, giving a reverse curve from what is natural to the terminal part of the inner side of the foot, while all the other toes are compressed together toward the great toe, the whole producing a wedge-like form of foot which is altogether apart from the natural. Such a foot has lost its expanse of tread; such a foot has lost its elastic resistance; such a foot has lost the strength of its arch to a very considerable degree; such a foot, by the irregular and unusual pressure on certain points of its surface, has become hard at those points, and is easily affected with corns and bunions. Lastly, such a foot becomes badly nourished, and the pressure exerted upon it interferes with its circulation and nutrition. It ceases to be an instrument upon which the body can sustain itself with grace and with easiness of movement, even in early life; while in mature life and in old age it becomes very painfully and distressingly unsafe, and which causes much of that irregular, hobbling tread which often renders so peculiar the gait of persons who have passed their meridian

It sometimes happens for a time that these mistakes in regard to the boot and shoe are increased by the plan of raising the heel, and letting it rest on a raised impediment of a pointed shape. Anything more barbarous can scarcely be conceived. By this means the body, which should naturally be balanced on a most beautiful arch, is placed on an inclined plane, and is only prevented from falling forward by the action of the muscles which counterbalance the mechanical error. But all this is at the expense of lost muscular effort along the whole line of the muscular track, from the heels actually to the back of the head—a loss of force which is absolutely useless, and, as I have known in several cases, exhausting and painful. In addition to these evils arising from the pointed heeled boot, there are yet two more. In the first place, the elastic spring of the arch being broken by the heel, the vibration produced by its contact with the earth at every step causes a concussion which is extended along the whole of the spinal column, and is sometimes very acutely felt. In the second place, the expanse of the foot being limited, the seizure of the earth by the foot is incomplete both in standing and in walking, so that it becomes a new art to learn how to stand erect or to walk with safety.—*Harper's Weekly.*

Needlessly Frightened.

People who fly to pieces at every sudden loss or alarm or provocation are the kind of maniacs who do not go to insane hospitals; but oftentimes strangers would naturally think they belonged there. The Hartford *Courant* tells of a wealthy Weathersfield physician who missed his pocketbook, and appeared crazy enough, even to an old acquaintance. Believing that he had dropped the money during a visit to his friend Mr. Wells, at Walcott hill, that morning, who had taken him to his stockyard to see his fine fat sow, he drove pell-mell to the place and rushed to the pen, expecting to see the wreck of his pocketbook scattered around.

But he was disappointed. Not a sign was there. "Great guns," the doctor exclaimed, "The old sow has swallowed it whole!"

Then Mr. Wells appeared on the scene, and in a moment the excited doctor cried out, "What'll you take for that sow?"

"Oh, I don't know," moderately responded the other.

"I don't want any 'don't knows' about it," roared the doctor. "What'll you take for that sow?"

"I don't know as I want to sell it," replied Mr. Wells, who evidently didn't understand the situation.

"You must sell it. Set your own price, but I must have it," pleadingly urged the old man.

"Well, then, say seventy-five dollars," and Wells' eyes twinkled merrily as he named it, supposing the price would cool the doctor's ardor. And he was astonished at the reply.

"I'll take it; now kill the hog," was the prompt reply.

Mr. Wells now knew he was crazy, and again tried to curb his excitement, but this only added fuel to the flames.

"Kill that hog, I say," again thuddered the doctor. "She'll digest if you don't."

"Oh, come, get into your wagon and ride home with me," soothingly suggested Wells.

"Bill Wells, do you think I am crazy? I tell you that hog has swallowed my pocketbook with thirteen hundred dollars in it, and if you don't hurry up and have her killed she'll digest it and I'll lose every dollar."

Mr. Wells still looked on in silent astonishment.

"My friend, will you kill that hog?" and as he rammed his hands down in his overcoat he discovered a hole in one of the pockets, and as he dove deeper his excitement gave place to a feeling of satisfaction. Between the lining and the cloth of his coat he found the lost pocketbook with its contents undisturbed. Not a dollar had been digested by the innocent old sow. He offered his neighbor Wells a ten-dollar bill to say nothing about it, but the offer was declined with thanks.

Destructive Influences.

Doubtless countless myriads of living creatures come into existence, of which by far the greater part must be destroyed. One aphis may be the parent of 5,904,900,000 individuals in five generations, and when these are swallowed up by lady-birds and other enemies in mass, it is no minute individual variation that can avert their fate. The unchecked produce of one pair of herrings would stock the Atlantic in a few years, until there was no room to move; and when these are engulshed by shoals, as a mouthful for the *Balenoptera*, they can make as little struggle for their existence as the grass can make that the ox licks up, or the vegetation of a district that is devastated by locusts. It is the unwritten law of nature that one race must die that another may live; this other, in its turn, subserving the same end, and so, constantly, until the cycle be complete. Without this law, against which there is no appeal, nature would be a chaotic impossibility. The destructive influences are so predominant that the carnage is indiscriminate and without struggle.—*Contemporary Review.*

A guide and hunter known as Colorado Bill at Fort Stekle, is astonishing the far West by his wonderful pistol shooting. A short time ago he broke ninety-two out of 100 glass balls with a 45-caliber Colt's revolver. He challenges the world to shoot with him at any distance from ten to 300 yards.

TIMELY TOPICS.

Forty per cent. of the Chinese of San Francisco have been back and forth between the United States and China four or five times. Most of the Chinese go back once in five years, and rarely any one stays longer than eight years continuously in this country. Many Chinese merchants return regularly to spend the Chinese New Year at home.

Bartholdi, the French sculptor, says there is no doubt that the great statue of Liberty enlightening the world will be ready for its place in New York harbor in 1883, the year in which New York's great world's fair is to be held. This statue, when erected, will be the largest in America. It was presented to the United States by the French people, and Bartholdi is hard at work at it in France.

Buckley is a Texas horse thief and murderer, for whom the law officers searched long and fruitlessly. A man called on the governor, introduced himself as a friend of the outlaw, and said that he was prepared to buy his pardon by giving information against other criminals. The governor was inclined to make such a bargain, and sent him to the attorney-general, who recognized him as none other than Buckley himself. The rascal drew a long knife out of his bootleg, but was overpowered and locked up.

The New York *Bulletin* makes a compilation of crop reports which shows—so far as can be shown at this time—that the wheat production of 1880 will fully equal that of 1879. Iowa and Kansas will fall off, but their deficiency will be fully made up by gains in Illinois, Ohio, Minnesota and Pennsylvania. If present promise shall be verified, that will be the fourth successive great grain crop in the United States—a continuance of prosperity almost if not quite without precedent.

The New York State fish commissioners are advocating the culture of carp. The experiments at the government ponds in Washington have been very successful, fish that were put in there three years ago having grown much larger than in Europe under the same circumstances. They are an easy fish to raise. Any kind of a pond, no matter how restricted, can be used Providing that the water is not too cold carp thrive, no matter how impure it is. No natural water has been found too warm for them. They thrive on plants growing in the water, on boiled grain or even offal. A pond may be dug in arable land and used for three or four years as a carp pond, after which the land may be again cultivated.

A correspondent of the Leavenworth *Times* calls attention to the similarity between the stand storm in Kansas and one in the island of Sicily, in the Mediterranean, two days afterward, and believes both were of meteoric origin. The Kansas dust was composed of brown and black impalpable matter, and so abundant that on the next day traces of the deposits could be seen on the surface of the ground, and on a north porch sufficient to receive the imprints of a cat's feet. The writer says: The near coincidence of dates between the phenomenon in Sicily and here, with an apparent similarity in the physical properties of the dust, might suggest a common origin.

The act incorporating the New York world's fair of 1883, in celebration of the treaty of peace between Great Britain and the United States, provides for the subscription of $12,000,000, which is $2,000,000 more than the centennial exposition estimate was based upon, the commissioners of that celebration limiting their financial operations to $10,000,000. This extra $2,000,000 does not by any means represent the increased magnitude of the proposed exposition over the last one held in the United States, for it is confidently expected that the receipts alone, owing to the metropolitan location of the exposition and its ready means of access to all parts of the world, will be immensely greater than at the Philadelphia exposition. Besides this, the commissioners having in charge the projected fair believe there will be no difficulty in raising the amount mentioned in the act, or even more.

Women are doing a good work in foreign fields under the direction of the Woman's Union Missionary society, whose nineteenth anniversary was celebrated recently at the Broadway tabernacle in New York. In Calcutta and Rajpore 1,162 women and girls are under the instruction of one lady and her assistants. An orphanage has been established at Calcutta, where more than 500 children receive care. Twenty-five pupils are now boarding at the mission in Pekin, and there are also a large number of day scholars. Moreover, village schools are being opened in China. In Cyprus a school has been opened for Greek girls, and about sixty are in attendance. In Allahabad, India, where there are about 450 pupils under instruction, the earnestness of the women in their mission work has been rewarded by a gift of $4,000 from the government.

A Mexican Hacienda.

A long train of Mexican carts, such as do much of the general freight business of Mexico, wended its way into the city yesterday and stopped on Commercial street. The carts were drawn by fine-conditioned mules and were laden with beans. The beans were produced on the Hiacenda del Rosario, at Parras, Mexico, distant from San Antonio four hundred and fifty miles. The freight was consigned to the wholesale grocery house of Hugo & Smeltzer, and consisted of one hundred and fifteen sacks of beans, in weight aggregating thirty thousand pounds. They were raised on the hacienda above named by Madero & Co., whose enterprise is unexcelled in all Northern Mexico. The land under cultivation in the hacienda embraces eighteen square miles, all of which is subject to irrigation. Madero & Co. sow annually three thousand bushels of wheat and plant four hundred and fifty bushels of corn. The past year they produced six hundred thousand pounds of grapes, and manufactured two thousand barrels of wine, besides a large quantity of brandy. The population of the hacienda, which includes workmen and their families, is nearly twenty-five hundred. Three hundred men are constantly employed on the farming section of the hacienda, while four hundred persons are kept busy in a large cotton goods manufactory. Most of the cotton used at the mill is produced in a lake country seventy-five miles to the northeast of the hacienda. In this section the plant grows, producing each year, for from three to seven years. It attains an immense size. The past season, however, the cotton crop was a failure, and the enterprising manufacturers have been forced to look to Texas for their supply of the staple.—*San Antonio (Texas) Sun.*

When James T. Brady, the eminent lawyer, first opened a lawyer's office in New York, he took a basement room, which had previously been occupied by a cobbler. He was somewhat annoyed by the previous occupant's callers, and irritated by the fact that he had few of his own. One day an Irishman entered. "The cobbler's gone, I see," he said, "I should think he had," tartly responded Brady. "And what do you sell?" he said, looking at the solitary table and a few law books. "Block heads," responded Brady. "Be gorra," said the Irishman, "ye must be doing a mighty fine business—ye hain't got but one left."

THE THUNDERER.

Some Facts of Interest About the Great English Newspaper.

A letter to the Philadelphia *Times* gives the following interesting particulars about its great London namesake: Let me enumerate some of the most important points illustrative of the scope of the *Times*:

First—Manufactures its own presses.

Second—Founds its own type.

Third—Provides its own light—electric.

Fourth—Feeds its employees on the spot.

Fifth—Has its own electrotyping shop.

Sixth—Has its own telegraphic service and wires—in the main; and

Seventh—Repair shops for all these differen. machineries.

All these great shops and offices are under one roof, and the cluster of them, with the other ordinary departments of a newspaper office—editorial, composing, proof, stereotyping, making-up, press, business, advertising and distributing rooms—form the *Times* building.

In the press-room of the paper stand eight presses; six go every night and two stand by as a reserve brigade. Each press prints a whole copy of the *Times*, both sides, sixteen pages, and at the rate of 12,000 an hour. These presses are ranged in three columns in an immense room on the first floor of the building, the enormous weight supported by arches. The paper-room, another large space, is just below the press-room, the paper being hoisted up by a lift (American elevator) into the press-room. In the spacious paper-rooms below you wander through long avenues of huge rolls of paper, each roll four miles long. I watched at one of the presses the four-mile run of one of these rolls, and it was striking to see how quickly it was done.

Much of the mechanical interest of the *Times* centers in its type department. I brought away with me some type made under my eye in the foundry-room. But that is only the beginning of the wonder. Following this type into another department you see it set by machinery. All publishers are familiar with the history of the long effort of Mr. Walter in this direction. Here is the result:

One-half of the *Times* every night is set by machinery. One machine does the work of six or eight skilled compositors. It cannot correct, however, and here is its weak point, or the whole paper would be set with it. As it is, the work is about divided. Doubtful copy and all revisions are done by hand—the steady regular work by machinery.

A young man sits before what looks like a piano-board, with four or five banks of keys all lettered. He plays on these keys with the fore-fingers of each hand rapidly, and the type are as rapidly shifted into a kind of minute steel galley, the exact width of the body of a type. There is no system of fingering, as with piano music, only the paws fly like lightning.

The distributing machine just reverses the powers of the setting instrument, and in the last stage each letter of the alphabet is rapidly shunted off on to its separate side track, where they stand like long trains of freight cars in the yard of a colossal depot. It is a wonderful machine, but there are others I think now surely approaching perfection, of much more interest and importance to newspaper property.

The last permanent investment of the *Times* has been the manufacture of its own light on the electric system, using carbon points. The cost for the plant of this has been very great, but it is so far successful, and the cost of producing light is now very moderate.

The entire building is now lighted by sixteen electric lights, each light of from 800 to 1,000 candle power—far more than is needed. Sixteen wires—each starting directly from a battery—are used to distribute the light, and the battery is worked from a solid and powerful steam engine. This engine had to be built expressly for the electric battery, and its power cannot be used for any other purpose; the light would waver and be unsteady. Quite thick porcelain globes are used to temper the fierce power of the light, and the dark shadows are in part corrected by reflection from white cowls. I see no reason why the new Edison light should not be attached to this plan, if desirable.

The electric manufacture has been a striking advertisement for the *Times*, but so far it is not an economy. They have more light than they need or want to have, and the cost of the plant is the capital of a gas company—not a legitimate expense of a newspaper establishment.

The employees of the *Times* are fed in the building—a great saving of time to employer and employed. The canteen consists of a fine, large kitchen and

The Centre Reporter.

P. GRO. KURTZ ..... EDITOR

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CENTRE HALL, Pa., June 17, 1880.

STATE TICKET.

SUPREME JUDGE,
GEORGE A. JENKS, Jefferson County.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
ROBERT P. DECHERT, Philadelphia.

The Chicago convention made a great mistake in not taking Gen. Beaver for V. Prest. He has a cleaner record than Arthur.

Fred Grant, after Garfield's nomination: It was a shame not to nominate father.

At a regular meeting of the Western nail association at Pittsburg, on 9, a resolution was passed ordering a suspension in all the nail mills for a period of three months out of the next four, commencing on Monday, June 14. This action was taken in order to hurry up a revival in the drooping market.

All John Sherman's fences are down and the short-horn Durham, Garfield, has broken into his pastures.

The Patriot says: Pennsylvania republicans will think better of free trade now that a member of the Cobden club is their candidate for president. After a little while they will be ready to swear that they always did think protection a humbug. There is nothing like consistency, you know.

We do not complain of Gen. Garfield for having been a member of the English Free Trade "Cobden Club," but the republicans of Pennsylvania who have been playing the demagogue on the protective tariff question for the last twenty years will please shut up shop.

To hear the republican leaders now, it would appear they were all blind, dumb, and stupid, for the last two years and up to the 35 ballot at Chicago, in not seeing that Garfield was the chap. What a pity, and what a week of trouble, turmoil, and balaflsm could have been avoided. But, as they were wrong in picking upon their idols during two years of leisure, they will find that the creature of a moment, Garfield, was the most grievous mistake of all. His record: Oh, what a record!

Gen. Garfield took a fee of $5,000 for the advocacy of a claim on which as a member of congress he knew he might be afterward called to pass judgment. That was the famous if not infamous De-Golyer pavement contract. What is more, Gen. Garfield has never been able to explain his connection with that matter.

The Chicago *Inter Ocean*, the leading republican paper of the west, the day before the nomination was made, uttered this remark about Garfield:

"His record is lead and his spinal weakness would be discouragement to the republican party."

This is stalwart republican evidence and agrees with what the *Reporter* said last week that Garfield's record is a heavy one to carry, and can not be dfeended by his party. The people will not support a man who has voted for land jobs, railroad monopolists' jobs, dabbled in credit mobilier, and scores of other disreputable schemes. We want honest men at the head of the government,—speculators and jobbers have had their hands in long enough.

BEAVER WILD ON GARFY, C. M.

Our Gen. Beaver put in a speech at the Chicago convention, when Garfield was nominated, which we reproduce here, and will copy again when the election is over.

Mr. Beaver, of Pennsylvania, said: "The State of Pennsylvania having had the honor of first nominating in this convention the gentleman who has been chosen as the standard bearer of the Republican party in the approaching national contest, I rise to second the motion which has been made to make that nomination unanimous, and to assure this convention and the people of the country that Pennsylvania is heartily in accord with the nomination—(cheers)—that she gives her full concurrence to it, and that this country may expect from her the greatest majority that has been given for a Presidential candidate in many years."

Now why didn't Beaver go for Garfield from the start, if he is that kind of strong man, instead of voting 36 times all through, under Don's lead, for third-term and monarchy? It would seem that that one delegate from our state, Mr. Grier, who cast the single vote along for the dark horse, understood his business better than the balance of the delegates.

WHO IS ARTHUR?

We will let republican testimony prove to republican voters who Mr. Arthur is, now running for Vice President. He was removed from the custom house for corrupt practices, by Hayes. Here is the proof:

"You have made the custom-house a centre of partisan political management."—*R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.*

"With a deep sense of my obligations under the Constitution, I regard it as my plain duty to suspend you in order the office may be honestly administered."—*R. B. Hayes to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.*

"Gross abuse of administration have continued and increased during your incumbency."—*John Sherman to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.*

"Persons have been regularly paid by you who have rendered little or no service; the expenses of your office have increased, while its receipts have diminished. Bribes, or gratuities in the shape of bribes have been received by your subordinates in several branches of the custom-house, and you have in no case supported the effort to correct these abuses."—*Secretary Sherman to Collector Arthur, January 31, 1879.*

On 36 ballot Pennsylvania's vote was announced by Gen. Beaver as 37 for Grant and 21 for Garfield.

Some one telegraphed to the New York Herald, from Altoona, that there is a Wallace boom on foot. Wallace has a clean record, anyhow.

Conk and Cam are not much enthused over Garfy's nomination.

The Cincinnati convention will be composed of 738 delegates; 492 votes, two thirds, will be necessary, to a nomination.

Garfield in his own district, had 3500 less for congress than Hayes had for President. Not much like a strong candidate where they know him.

We mentioned in last week's REPORTER that Garfield was one of the C. M. chickens. From the Patriot we copy the following additional: The republican nominee for the presidency is the same James A. Garfield whose name was found on Oakes Ames' memorandum book as one of the recipients of the Credit Mobilier stock placed by Ames "where it would do the most good." The "Credit Mobilier of America" was the title of a joint stock company organized for the construction of the Union Pacific railroad. The capital stock of the company was $3,750,000. It became very valuable and paid enormous dividends. In 1872 in the course of legal proceedings brought by Colonel McComb, of Delaware, in regard to the ownership of the stock, it came out that Vice President Colfax and several members of congress, including James A. Garfield, were secret stock-holders. Considerable excitement and scandal followed the disclosure, and when congress reassembled in December, 1872, committees were raised in both houses to investigate the matter. The evidence taken before the house committee showed that Garfield among others owned some of the stock. The point against him was that he was pecuniarily interested in a matter on which he was obliged to act as a member of congress. But this was not the worst feature of the business. He went before the committee and swore that he never owned a dollar's worth of the stock when the books of the corporation and Ames' memorandum book and oral testimony proved that he was a stock-holder. Although this committee selected Oakes Ames and James Brooks as scape-goats for the sins of all the congressmen mixed up in the scandal, a resolution was offered in the house condemning the conduct of Garfield and others. This resolution was lost chiefly by a party vote, the republicans being in a majority in the house. Such is a brief history of an episode in the public career of the republican nominee for the presidency which has always been regarded as a blot on his record. The testimony taken before the committee which investigated the *Credit Mobilier* matter will no doubt be reprinted for the information of the public.

THE END AT CHICAGO.

The following is the winding up of the radical row in Chicago, on 36 ballot:

The delegates are beginning to break. It looks like a nomination to-day.

Indiana gives Garfield 27 votes. There is great cheering for the Ohio man. Grant gained 2 from Blaine in Pennsylvania.

Garfield's nomination is thus described: Maine deserts Blaine. When Maine was called the chairman of the delegation created a sensation by casting fourteen votes for Garfield. Connecticut followed with eleven for Garfield. The convention is in great confusion.

A scene of excitement is now going on. The delegates have arisen to their feet and the convention is beyond the control of the chairman. There is a tremendous outburst of enthusiasm for Garfield. Iowa, on the thirty-sixth ballot, gives him her 22 votes; Kansas gives him 6 votes. Louisiana gave 8 votes for Garfield. Another burst of cheering.

Michigan swung into line for Garfield and so did Massachusetts. Wisconsin gave 16 for Garfield. Blaine lost 4 in Illinois. Indiana cast 20 for Garfield. Maryland gives 4 votes to Garfield. Grant gains 1 in Minnesota.

The ballot for Vice President in the Chicago convention was as follows.

Arthur 468, Washburn 193, Jewell 44, Bruce 8, Alcorn 4, Maynard 3, Davis 2, Woodford 1, Settle 1.

It is rumored that there will be no trouble from Tammany Hall this campaign and that the Cincinnati nominee would receive its support. Further, in New York local political circles a good deal of comment has been caused during the past few days by the statement of Edwards Pierrepont made in a speech at the Chicago Convention that he knew of his own private knowledge that there would be no division in the Democratic party in that State this year, and that Tammany would support the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention. He said further, that private negotiations were now going on to carry this out.

Inquiry has failed to confirm the statement, so far as it concerns "negotiations proceeding;" but there is fair evidence that there will be no division in the party. Ex-Lieutenant Governor Dorsheimer, who took part in the Kelly Convention at Syracuse, said he knew of no negotiations, but he did not think there would be any division in the Democratic party in that State this year, and he had no doubt that the nominee of the Cincinnati Convention would receive the unanimous support of the party. Similar expressions of opinion were obtained from Ex-Judge Spence and other Tammany men.

The democrats of Illinois have nominated Hon. Lyman Trumbull for governor. A better nomination could not have been made.

Since Garfield's nomination republicans have discovered that his record is rather heavy to carry. Many are discussing the matter of having him withdraw and nominate a man like Edmunds whose record has no Credit Mobilier, landgrabs and De Golyer paving jobs in it.

Republicans come to the REPORTER wanting to know who will be the democratic nominee for President. The only answer we can give is that the Cincinnati convention meets June 22; wait Til-den; maybe you will Seesmore; perhaps it will give you much Payne; and take up the entire Field; it will be a Thuro-man, too; even an Englishman; our Bay-yard is a safe refuge for the whole country; and plenty More-o'sons that will be good men and of far better record than Garfield.

The Japanese secretary at Washington recently committed suicide; the following are the reasons given:

The letter in which Mr. Agee Takato, before shooting himself, explained the reasons for his act, was addressed to the Japanese Minister, Mr. Yoshida. It has been forwarded to Japan. Mr. Agee wrote that he had been a party to the plans of General Saigo, the leader of the rebellion of 1877 in Japan, and this act against his government seems to have preyed on his mind until the poor fellow thought it his duty to expiate his fault by putting an end to his life. It was the only way open to him he thought to show his regret to entitle himself to pardon.

RUMERS AMONG POLITICIANS THAT GARFIELD WILL BE WITHDRAWN.

Philadelphia, June 13.—There has been talk in the inner circle of republican politicians here of the possibility of Garfield's name being taken off the national ticket. It is becoming painfully apparent that the republican party cannot move forward to success with the load of obloquy which their candidate's connection with the Credit Mobilier and other congressional scandals has brought upon them. Hence the talk of forcing him to withdraw. In the event of his withdrawal it is thought electoral tickets would be run in the several states pledged to candidates who will suit the preference of the republican voters with a view of permitting the electoral college to select in the end.

Gov. Seymour has again announced that he will not accept a nomination for president.

INSURANCE COMPANY IN TROUBLE.

The Lycoming Fire Insurance Company, after an honorable record of forty years, is in trouble. The fact that it has decided to withdraw from all other States than Pennsylvania, and that it has instructed its agents in this State to return all its cash policies, seems to indicate that it will be obliged to wind up its business. Besides a previous indebtedness of $300,000, it has lost within the past thirty days, by the Milton, Couders port and Edenburg fires, $139,000. The Mutual policy-holders have the most reason to regret this State of affairs. An assessment of six per cent. on its premium notes was laid in March last, and now another assessment of twenty-five per cent. has been laid to meet its liabilities. This comes heavily upon the policy-holders, of which this county has quite a number, and much dissatisfaction is expressed. Some of our older citizens have been in the company for the full forty years of its existence, and having already paid sufficient to build two or three houses or barns, the payment of this assessment will come from them with bad grace. The assessment in some cases will reach as high as two or three hundred dollars. A meeting of the Mifflin county policy-holders was held Monday, but no definite conclusion was arrived at, says the Lewistown Democrat.

Read in an other column what Ohio republicans in his own home think of Garfield.

Garfield started out as a Campbellite preacher, and for a while he preached against stealing. He soon abandoned that high calling and became the backer of public plunderers and assisted in stealing the presidency from Tilden—wheeled right around, and practiced what he once preached against.

The Union county republicans have made the following nominations:

Congress, G. B. Miller, Senate, Alfred Hayes. Assembly, C. S. Wolfe, Prothonotary, C. H. Hassenplug. Surveyor, C. M. Hayes. Assoc. Judges, G. M. Royer, James Lepby.

The railroad to the volcanoe of Vesuvius is completed and commenced running two weeks ago.

The upper station of the railway is about three hundred yards from the crater; the lower station is at the foot of the cone. Through the thousand yards which lie between them the traveller is drawn in seven minutes by a system of ropes and a windlass. The gradients are exceedingly steep, varying from 10 in 135 to 63 in 100, the mean being 56 in 100 but the wheels are so constructed as to keep a fast hold on the rails. The carriages are furnished with automatic air brakes, and the line, which has been constructed on a solid pavement and is planked throughout, is belived to be secured from all incursions of lava,. And yet, though the whole return journey from Naples now costs a napoleon, it is possible that the American tourist will miss this summer many of the pleasures which used to repay the tramp through loose ashes and crumbling scoriæ, and will think, not without regret, of the lunch of eggs roasted by the guides in the hot, sulphurous cinders, and the cooling bottle of chianti brought up from the inn below.

The greenback convention held in Chicago las week, was nearly as noisy and disorderly as that of the republicans.

West Virginia delegates are for Thurman.

Seymour and Thurman is beginning to be muched talked of now as the ticket.

POVERTY-STRICKEN SENATORS.

It must not be imagined that General Gordon stood alone in being unable to wear Senatorial powers easily. Almost every Southern Senator holds his seat at the sacrifice of his peace of mind, and if he were to die would leave his family scantily cared for. Mr. Lamar is a poor man in the literal sense of the word. Mr. Ransom is quite as poor. Senator Hampton is hardly able to maintain himself, and General Butler is hardly so easy as Hampton: Senator Garland has little else but his salary, and Vance, Harris and Morgan are in the same fix. Senators Davis, of West Virginia, and Beck, of Kentucky, are the only Southern Senators who may be called independent in circumstances. The Northern Senators, on the contrary, are rich almost without exception.

FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

THE "PATRIOT" DURING THE PRESIDENTIAL CANVASS.

In order that everybody, no matter how poor in purse, may read the news during the great political struggle of 1880, the DAILY PATRIOT (Sunday edition included) will be sent by mail to any address, postage free, from the present time until the fifteenth of November next, for $3.00; to clubs of five or more, (and one copy free to the sender of the club) $2.50 per copy. Without Sunday edition, the DAILY PATRIOT, will be sent by mail to any address, postage free, for same period for $2.50; to clubs of five or more, (with one copy free to sender of club) $2.00 per copy.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT

from the present time until the week after the presidential election will be sent to any address, postage free, for FORTY CENTS; to clubs of five or upwards for THIRTY-FIVE CENTS per copy, with one copy free to sender of club. In every case the money must accompany the order. Now is the time to get up clubs. Democratic local organizations cannot circulate cheaper and more effective campaign literature than newspapers furnished at these extraordinarily low rates. Send in your orders addressed to PATRIOT PUBLISHING CO., HARRISBURG, PA.

GARFIELD CONGRATULATED.

Toledo, June 9.—Garfield arrived here this evening and was met at the depot by a large crowd. A committee of republicans waited upon him to express their congratulations. After a speech by Governor Foster, Garfield expressed his thanks for the reception. All along the route crowds with flags, cannon, bands, &c., greeted him.

The following is the closing incident of an interview with Schuyler Colfax, as narrated in the Philadelphia *Times*:—"A final query—'How will the Credit Mobilier charges against Mr. Garfield operate?' gave a dramatic turn to the interview. Its effect on Mr. Colfax was electric. He sprang up from the bench on which he was seated with a movement that startled his interrogator and said hastily:—'I dont know anything about that. Mr. Garfield will have to look out for himself as well as any other man. I don't want to talk about it and have no time.'"

THE STORMS IN THE WEST.

Milwaukee, June 12.—The terrible storms of Thursday and Friday nights have flooded Wausau, carrying off several bridges and 4,000,000 feet of logs; 50,000,000 feet of logs are jammed in the river and six inches rise will carry them away.

St. Louis, June 12.—The recent rise in the Upper Mississippi swept away about 60,000 tons of ice stored on the river bank.

A dispatch from Chippewa Falls says that 350,000,000 feet of logs broke away and went down the river in a solid mass. A later dispatch says that 55,000,000 feet of Yellow River logs were carried away. It is estimated that 200,000,000 feet passed Chippewa Falls this morning, which were stopped at Dell's Dam, Eau Claire. Should the Dell Dam go, it would sweep the Chippewa River to the Mississippi.

A tornado from the north passed over Trenton, N. J., at 2 p. m. yesterday, destroying sheds, uprooting trees and demolishing unfinished buildings.

CREDIT MOBILIER.

GARFIELD ONE OF OAKES AMES' CONGRESSIONAL PENSIONERS.

His Fee to Secure the De Golyer Paving Contract.

GARFIELD SWEARS FALSE.

Now we do not intend to say anything about Garfield than what is true and on Record, and the people should know the truth. A republican house of congress it was that investigated the Credit Mobilier affair, now see what it found, and the *Sun* asks only that Garfield be judged by the following conspicuous facts:

But is Gen. Garfield such a man that patriotic citizens of the United States can well and wisely support him for President? Can the executive authority of the Republic be safely intrusted to him? These are the questions which every voter should now ask; and we answer calmly and emphatically that he is not such a man.

The character of Gen. Garfield can be judged by the following conspicuous facts:

When, in 1872, the Credit Mobilier bribery and corruption among members of Congress was first exposed, Gen. Garfield was one among those accused. He immediately published a letter expressly and positively denying that he had any share in it. Next, on January 14, 1873, he appeared before the Committee of the House of Representatives, and under oath declared: "I never owned, received, or agreed to receive any stock of the Credit Mobilier, or of the Union Pacific Railroad, *nor any dividend or profits arising from either of them.*"

But on January 23 next following, the Hon. Oakes Ames was examined before the same committee, and proved by record evidence, partly in Gen. Garfield's own handwriting, that Gen. Garfield had stock in the Credit Mobilier, and that he had received dividends thereupon. Mr. Ames also testified that Gen. Garfield had visited him subsequent to the commencement of the investigation by the House, and had endeavored to induce him to swear before the committee that money thus paid him as dividends had been delivered to him as a loan; and yet at the very same time that he had endeavored to procure this false testimony from Mr. Ames, Gen. Garfield had called upon Ames to pay him an additional sum of money on account of the Credit Mobilier, claiming that the dividends he had already received had not been as large as they should have been.

A perjurer, and a man who attempts to suborn perjury, is not fit to be President.

One other important feature in the history of Gen. Garfield is his relation to the De Golyer paving contract. One De Golyer had made a contract with the Shepherd Ring in Washington to put down a quantity of patent pavement. Gen. Garfield was Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations in the House of Representatives. In order to pay for this patent pavement, an appropriation was needed from Congress. The sum of five thousand dollars was paid to Gen. Garfield on behalf of De Golyer, and appropriations to the amount of millions of dollars were thereafter granted to the Washington Ring, the appropriation for the De Golyer pavement being included herein.

These are some of the facts in the public record of James A. Garfield, now the Republican candidate for President of the United States.

And yet, notwithstanding all this, the mischiefs of electing such a man President would all seem blessings compared to the result which would have followed the success of Grant and the third term.

WEAVER AND CAMPBELL.

The Greenback Presidential Ticket.

Chicago, June 11.—About 1 o'clock this morning the Greenbackers began presenting the names of candidates for the Presidential nomination. The first ballot was taken at 4:10 with the following result: Weaver, 226; Wright, 124, Dillaye, 117; Chase, 100; Butler, 95; Allis, 41; Campbell, 21.

In the first formal ballot most of the votes were transferred to Weaver, and before the close of roll call, he having received over 500, there was a general stampede to him, and the chair announced that General James B. Weaver, of Iowa, was the nominee of the Greenback-Labor party for President.

On the first ballot for Vice-President, there were only two nominees—A. M. West, of Mississippi, and B. J. Chambers of Texas. West received 330 and Chambers 414 votes, and he was declared the nominee of the Convention. The Socialists insisted on their resolution, and it was adopted. The Convention was very turbulent throughout the night and adjourned at 6:45 a. m.

GARFIELD'S UNPROMISING BEGINNING

On Saturday night, when the various candidates were placed in nomination, Garfiled's name was not among those who were handed in for the ballots of the convention. It was not until the second ballot on Monday morning that his name appeared, and on that ballot he received one vote, a delegate from Pennsylvania voting for the senatorelect from Ohio, and the same delegate voted for Garfield on the third, fourth and fifth ballots, when, on the sixth and seventh, another delegate joined him. On the eighth and ninth the vote dropped to 1 again, the other man going to Grant. In the tenth and eleventh however, the vote was again 2. On the twelfth it was only 1, and for the subsequent ballots the Pennsylvania delegate deserted. He returned to Garfield, however, on the nineteenth ballot (the first after the recess), and remained steady until joined by another delegate on the twenty-third ballot. These two continued steadily until the adjournment and for the first two ballots this morning. Then, for three ballots (the thirty-first, thirty-second and thirty-third) received but the one vote. On the thirty-fourth ballot slight breaks were made from Sherman and Washburne and the "dark horse" scored 15 votes. The first signs of the rout of the Blaine column were visible in the thirty-fifth ballot, when Garfield received 50 votes, nearly all of them from Blaine. On the thirty-sixth ballot the grand crash came, and when the vote was counted Garfield was found to have received 399 votes.

An examination of old packages in one of the vaults of the Merchants National Bank, of Baltimore, where they had been locked up years ago, has brought to light property which has been long lost sight of by the original owners. In one of the boxes, the key to which was in the bank, were discovered $10,000 in first mortgage bonds of the Pennsylvania Railroad, with the interest coupons for the past fifteen years attached, making the aggregate value of the property about $20,000. These bonds it has been ascertained, belong to the Hagerstown (Md.) bank, of which Governor Hamilton is now the President. In dealings between the two banks these bonds were deposited with the Merchants' Bank fifteen years ago as collateral. The then President of Hagerstown Bank, James Dixon Roman, died; the cashier was superseded, and that bank lost traces of the transaction. The disappearance of the bonds, however, always remained an unpleasant mystery, which is now happily cleared up, and the bank adds $20,000 more to its surplus. The other valuable package found in the vault of the Merchants' Bank was a small trunk, containing papers and some diamond jewelry valued at $1,000 which were deposited with the bank by a Spaniard for safe-keeping more than a quarter of a century ago. One of the letters was signed with the name of Robert A. Fischer, now President of the Board of Trade of Baltimore, who, on investigation, found that he had at the date named received a consignment of coffee from the Spanish gentleman, who when here deposited the trunk with the bank, as was the custom in the safe-keeping of valuables at that period of time. The trunk was never called for the gentleman is dead, and his heirs will get the property through the Spanish Consul.

GARFIELD'S GOLDEN GOOSE.

HOW THE REPUBLICAN NOMINEE GATHERED GEAR IN CONGRESS.

What the Republicans of His Own Congressional District Thought of Him in 1874 and 1876—He runs Several Thousand Votes Behind His Party Ticket.

The Poland report on the Credit Mobilier briberies was made in 1873. In 1874 Gen. Garfield received the nomination for re-election in his district—the Ashtabula district of Ohio—where the republicans have always numbered two to one against all opposition. He had the party machine at his back, but there were honest and indignant republicans enough to run him 2,892 behind Wikoff, the republican candidate for Secretary of state. In 1876, still controlling the machine, he again received the nomination, and was again run behind his ticket, this time 1,748, in the important presidential canvass when the party lash whipped in many who in off years would have bolted. This time the republicans of his district who could neither be coaxed nor coerced to support him held a convention and took open ground against him. We reproduce the record:

On the 7th day of September, 1876, the republicans of the Nineteeth congressional district of Ohio opposed to the return of James A. Garfield to congress, met in convention at Warren, Ohio, and organized by electing Dr. C. W. Ensign, of Lake for chairman, and L. D. Brown, of Portage, and George E Paine, of Lake, secretaries.

On motion of G. N. Tuttle and J. B. Barrows, of Lake, B. F. Perry, of Ashtabula, L. D. Brown of Portage, and C. D. Crary, of Lake, were chosen a committee on resolutions, and H. H. Hine, Wm. E. Hulett, P. Bosworth, J. S. Casement, B. F. Perry and R. M. Murry, were appointed a committee of conference for representative.

This committee on resolutions, after a long whereas, said:

Therefore, be it by this independent convention of the republicans of the Nineteenth congressional district of Ohio,

Resolved, That there is no man to-day officially connected with the administration of our national government against whom are justly preferred mere or graver charges of corruption than are publicly made and abundantly sustained against James A. Garfield, the present representative of this congressional district and the nominee of the republican convention for re-election.

Resolved, That since he first entered congress to this day, there is scarcely an instance in which rings and monopolies have been arrayed against the interests of the people, that he has been found active in speech or vote upon the side of the latter, but in almost every case he has been the ready champion of the rings and monopolies.

Resolved, That we arraign and denounce him for his corrupt connection with Credit Mobilier, for his false denials thereof before his constituents, for his perjured denial thereof before a committee of his peers in congress, for fraud upon his constituents in circulating among them a pamphlet purporting to set forth the finding of said committee and the evidence against him, when in fact material portions thereof were omitted and garbled.

Resolved, That we further arraign and charge him with corrupt bribery in selling his official influence as chairman of the committee on appropriations for $5,000 to the DeGolyer pavement ring to aid them in securing a contract from the board of public works of the District of Columbia; selling his influence to aid said ring in imposing upon the people of said District a pavement which is almost worthless at a price three times its cost as sworn to by one of the contractors, selling his influence to aid said ring in procuring a contract, to procure which it corruptly paid $97,000 "for influence;" selling his influence in a matter that involved no question of law, upon the shallow pretext that he was acting as a lawyer; selling his influence in a manner so palpable and clear as to be so found and declared by an impartial and competent court upon an issue solemnly tried.

SARH WILSON.

AND HER CURIOUS ADVENTURES IN COLONIAL TIMES.

[St. Louis Republican.]

Sarah Wilson is not a romantic looking or poetically sounding name, but it was once born by a woman who got a good deal of the romance of the crime and deception out of her life and situation. The English Government used to send to her American colonies people who were not quite bad enough to hang, and not good enough to live in England. This class of criminals were usually sentenced to five, seven or nine years' penal servitude, and were sent across the Atlantic to spend the time. From their prison-ship they were sold to merchants or planters, generally the latter, as bondsmen-and-women for the term of their sentence; and Great Britain thus got rid of many of its pestering people at a good price, and had no further care of its convicts. The colonial purchasers were trusted to hold on to the slaves for whom they had paid, and get the worth of the money out of them.

In 1770 Sarah Wilson, maid of the Hon. Miss Vernon, sister of Lady Grosvenor, entered the apartments of Queen Charlotte, broke open a cabinet and took therefrom many diamonds and other valuable jewels together with a miniature of the Queen. She was not seen committing the act nor were any of the stolen valuables found in her possession when arrested nor in any subsequent search. Suspicion rested upon her from the fact that she had appeared in the queen's apartments where she had no honest business, having gained access by back staires, and frightened the queen and her attendants. She was let off then, but when the robbery was done Sarah Wilson had to suffer for it. She was sentenced to seven years and to America to be sold into servitude for the term. A Maraland planter bought her. She did not stay in his family long, however, for she left without permission, and Sarah Wilson could not be found in all the region round. Soon there came great news of a distinguished visitor and traveler in Virginia and the Carolinas. It was no less a personage than the Princess Susanna Caroline Matilda, or a richly dressed woman claiming that noble name, who asserted that she was a sister of the queen. She wore diamonds and rubies and showed a miniature of the queen, looked like a queen's sister and was believed in. She played her part of a traveling princess with dignity, was feted and had her hand kissed by the admiring British colonists. She really lived and moved and had her being like a queen. She was liberal in the promise of favors from herself, and also from her royal sister. She gave away positions in the royal household, in the treasury, and army and navy, and large sums of money were forced upon her for these positions. The people thoroughly believed in her until an advertisement came from Frederick county, Maryland, announcing that Sarah Wilson, a convict servant, who had changed her name to "Princess Susanna Caroline Matilda," and gave it out that she was the majesty's sister, had run away from the subscriber, &c. The princess took fright and sudden flight from her friends in the South, and was lost sight of for a long time. She finally drifted by circuitous wanderings into New York, where she hoped to lose herself in the city, but a newspaper announced her arrival as "the lady who had passed through several of the Southern colonies under the name and character of Carolina Matilda, Marchioness de Waldegrave, &c." Sarah Wilson was caught and taken back in bondage in Maryland, where she remained with her master until the revolution broke out, and she was lost again in the whirlwind of that time. She played the princess at any rate until she had worn out her dresses and disposed of all of her jewels. She had even turned the miniature of her alleged sister, the queen, into cash. Her name found a place in English history on account of her strange adventures. A notice is given her in "Doran's Lives of the Queens of England of the House of Hanover," which shows that her adventures in America were the subject of discussion in the drawing-rooms of Queen Charlotte. One mistery about Sarah Wilson remains unsolved. How did she manage to conceal and carry with her into penal servitude the stolen jewels and miniature, and probably some dresses which enabled her to appear in the proper costume of the character she assumed? The jewels were stolen and never found, the dresses probably would not have been missed from the queen's or her English mistress' wardrobe, but that she smuggled these valuables away and played her part with them in the colonies cannot be questioned.

A BRUTAL MURDER.

INDIANAPOLIS, June 13.—The body of James Williams, colored, was found in the woods near Lawrence, this county, yesterday, with his head crushed into a shapeless mass. His wife was found unconscious on the floor of his cabin with her skull crushed but still alive. She was brought to the city hospital. Her recovery is doubtful. There is no clue to the murderer.

Centre County ss.

[SEAL.] I, Wm. E. Burchfield, clerk of the Orphan's Court of said county do hereby certify that at an Orphan's Court, held at Bellefonte the 26th day of April, A. D., 1880, before the Honorable the Judges of said court, on motion a rule was granted upon,

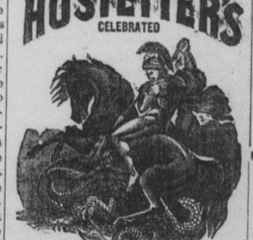
Phoeba Gramly, Catharine Wolf, Henry Wolf, Samuel Gramly, Sussanah Hosterman, J. H. Hosterman, Reuben Gramly, Mary Ann Kreamer, Reuben Kreamer, Barbara Jane Chatham, John H. Chatham, the heirs and legal representatives of Philip Gramly, deceased, to come into Court on the 4th Monday of August, next, to accept at the valuation, or to show cause why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold. Same notice to be given as in inquisition.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the seal of the said Court at Bellefonte, the 26th day of April, A. D. 1880.

Attest WM. E. BURCHFIELD, Clerk.
JOHN SPANGLER, Sheriff. C. O. C.
3jun 3t.

—SILVER PLATING.—The undersigned respectfully announces that in connection with his Jewelry shop, he has a first class plating battery, and is prepared to do all kinds of silver-plating, such as watches, chains, knives, forks, spoons, &c., at the most reasonable prices, also have a full line of watches on hand at the lowest prices. Watches, clocks &c., promptly repaired. J. Q. A. KENNEDY.
may 27 3m. Centre Hall, Pa.

HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Appetite, refreshing sleep, the acquisition of flesh and color, are blessings attendant upon the reparative processes which this priceless invigorant speedily initiates and carries to a successful conclusion. Digestion is restored and sustenance afforded to each life-sustaining organ by the Bitters which is inoffensive even to the feminine palate, vegetable in composition, and thoroughly safe.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

BUILDING OF NEW STORE

BY

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

AND

CLOSING SALE OF DRY GOODS

ON

AN EXTRAORDINARY SCALE.

—0—

We hereby announce to the public that our Rebuilding Operations, now in progress, will include some radical changes in our present store, and during the summer materially reduce the size of the building. We find ourselves with the largest stock we have ever had at this state of the season, aggregating almost

A MILLION DOLLARS IN VALUE,

And it is not only desirable, but necessary, that a large portion thereof should be closed at once.

Although the great bulk of this stock was contracted for on a basis of values much lower than now, we have determined, after careful consideration, instead of storing away the goods, to distribute among our patrons and consumers generally, say one half, or

FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS' WORTH,

At such Prices as may be necessary in order to speedily close. We have therefore, inaugurated

A GREAT CLOSING SALE

In Every Department, and propose to distribute such bargains among the people, far and wide, as will be our most effective advertisements for the new store we propose to open in the early autumn.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE:

We do not claim to have reduced everything, for there are certain goods in such limited supply that we can scarcely meet the demand. SUCH GOODS WILL NOT BE REDUCED. But outside of these a radical mark-down has taken place, and many goods that are selling well are marked away down to insure their immediate clearance. The opportunity to secure bargains is a very unusual one, and buyers of Dry Goods the country over should promptly put in an appearance at our house.

Our organization and our facilities for distributing large quantities of goods are believed to be unequaled, but every effort will be made to strengthen it and increase its efficiency during this closing sale, so that all who visit us may be waited on promptly and to their entire satisfaction.

Discarding all sensational or exaggerated statements we throw upon the market this immense stock of Dry Goods, determined to sell the amount named at whatever sacrifice may be necessary to accomplish the object.

All who need Dry Goods or who can be induced by the certainty of saving, to anticipate their wants, should visit us in person. From present indications the goods will be sold too rapidly to insure in all cases perfect satisfaction in the filling of orders through the Mail Order Department during the continuance of this great closing sale.

—0—

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER.

EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

NEW ENTERPRISE.

ALEXANDER & CO.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENT —AND— SEED STORE,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

They mean by this all the name imports, that is, to deal in and to furnish to farmers at the lowest possible price everything in the shape of an agricultural implement that farmers use, including SEEDS of all kinds.

At present we have on hand and are the authorized agents for the sale of the OLIVER CHILLED PLOW, made at South Bend, Indiana. It is the best chilled plow now made; also the Keystone and iron beam plows made at Centre Hall. No better plows than these can be had for the same amount of money. Also the Centre Hall Cornplanter. We need say nothing about the merits of this planter, as the 2000 now in use in Centre county demonstrate them to be the best.

HARROWS and CULTIVATORS of the latest improved patterns.

MOWERS, REAPERS and GRAIN BINDERS.—Of these we sell the Osburn either as separate Mowers, Combined Reapers and Mowers, single Harvesters or as Combined Reapers and Binders.

THE WHEELER, No. 6, as a combined machine, is the best machine of the kind in the market.

THE GREATEST IMPROVEMENT OF THE AGE is the Norristown Gleaner and Binder. Call and see it. It is wonderfully perfect.

Any boy twelve years old, with one horse, will follow and bind all the grain that any Reaper with side delivery will cut. It not only binds but gleans, and will save the price of the machine in one year, by taking up from the stubble that which is now lost.

THE McSHERRY GRAIN DRILL, either with or without broadcast hoes, with or without fertilizer and seed sowing attachments. It is the best grain drill for all purposes in the market.

THE GEISER THRESHER AND SEPARATOR.—The reputation of this machine is so well established that we can say nothing about it that the people do not know. Any person wanting one, or in need of repairs for those now in the county, please call.

WAGONS, CARRIAGES, BUGGIES and PHAETONS.—We are agents for the sale of the celebrated CONKLIN WAGON, the reputation of which is so well established; also of the CORTLAND PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS, Carriages, Phaetons, and Buggies. All are warranted. Call and see specimens and examine catalogues as to styles and prices before buying elsewhere. Catalogues furnished on application.

PLASTER AND FERTILIZERS.—Cayuga plaster finely ground, as good as the best Nova Scotia, at the low price of $7.50 per ton. Peruvian Guano sold on orders only. Phosphates always on hand. Special manures for different crops sold upon orders at manufacturers' prices.

POWDER.—We are Dupont's agents. Blasting, Sporting and Rifle powder on hand and sold at wholesale prices; also fuse.

GRAIN.—After the growing crop is harvested we will be prepared to pay the highest market price for all kinds of grain.

COAL.—Our yard is always stocked with the best Anthracite Coal which we sell at lowest price.

LIME.—We make the best white lime in the State. Its properties for Mechanical and agricultural purposes excel all others.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—We are their agents in Centre county and will supply all parties wishing good and true scales at their lowest prices.

We extend an invitation to everybody in want of anything in our line to call at our store rooms opposite the Bush House, and see what we have, and learn from those in attendance more paticularly the scope of our business.

Bellefonte May 6. ALEXANDER & CO.

The Biggest Boom.

In Haines Twp.

AT FIEDLER & RUNKLE'S.

FARMERS STORE.

Where you find an immense stock of Dry Goods,

Notions,
Hardware,
Queensware

and Groceries, and

THE CHEAPEST OF ALL,

and Best Bargains.

ap22 6t Go and See.

A NEW DEPARTURE!

BEST PLOW IN THE WORLD!

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED PLOW CO. of Syracuse, N. Y.

Are now putting on the market a Plow that is as much superior to any Plow heretofore made as the Plows of the past few years have been superior to those made half a century ago.

It combines all the excellencies of any Plow in use.

It obviates all the objections made to any other Plow.

In addition it embraces several new features of the greatest value, for which we have obtained exclusive Patents.

Its Beam, Clevis, Jointer Standard and Wheel Standard will be STEEL, and its mold board will be a composition of Steel and Iron chilled under a process for which we have also obtained an exclusive Patent. It will be called

THE SYRACUSE CHILLED STEEL PLOW

Its weight will be eighteen pounds less than our present styles.

A first-class Steel Plow, made in the ordinary way, full rigged, retails for twenty-two dollars. Inferior Steel Plows retail from sixteen to nineteen dollars.

The price of our new Plow will be but **Seventeen Dollars**, and it will be the cheapest Agricultural Implement ever sold.

Its mold board will outwear three of the very best kinds of the ordinary steel mold boards.

It will scour in soils where all steel plows and all other plows have hitherto proved a failure.

With this Plow will be introduced a corrugated Plow Point and Jointer Point, on which we have also obtained a Patent, and which is also a great improvement, both as regards strength and wear.

The Jointer can be shifted so as to take more or less land, and also more or less pitch, and it can always be kept on a line with the Plow.

The wheel will run under the beam

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

Centre Hall, Pa, Th'rs. June 17, 80.

☞ TERMS.—$2 *per year, when paid in advance; $2.50 when not paid in advance. Advertisements 20cts per line for three insertions, and 5 cents per line for every subsequent insertion. Advertisements by the year at a liberal discount.*

Subscribers outside the county should remit us 10 cts, amount of one year's postage, instead of 20cts as formerly when paid by themselves.

Subscribers can always tell how their accounts stand at the Reporter office by consulting the lables on their papers. If the lable reads "John Roe 1 jan '78", it means that John is indebted for subscription from the 1st of January, 1878, and that it is time he was paying the printer

LODGE MEETINGS.

CENTRE HALL LODGE, No. 289, I. O. of O. F., meets every Saturday evening in the Odd Fellows Hall.
G. L. GOODHART, Sec'y. W. R. FROM, N. G.

OLD FORT LODGE, No. 537, F. & A. M., meets on Monday evening on or before each full moon in the Masonic Hall.
D. F. HEELACHER, Sect. J. J. ARNEY, W. M.

PROGRESS GRANGE, No. 86, P of H, meets at their Hall, Centre Hall on the Saturday on or before full moon at 2 P. M. and every two weeks after. Jas. A. Keller Master. LEONARD RHONE, Sect.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—Sale of personal property of Geo. Fowler, dec'd in Haines, June 19, at 1 o'clock.

—We had a heavy thunder shower on last Saturday afternoon, 12.

—Mr. John Taylor of Gregg is lying ill at present; also Mrs. Armbruster from cancer.

—Col. Josiah Neff is getting his Centre Hill farm to look neat as a pin, with pale fence all around the outside and whitewashed, fields in splendid trim, &c.

—A valuable Huntingdon county farm advertised in Reporter, by D. R. Miller.

Mr. J. Rossman of Gregg, advertises timber tract in Reporter.

Mr. Adam Shafer, Jr., advertises a town property in Madisonburg, in Reporter.

—Last week, in Sugar Valley, robbers entered the house of Dr. Hubler, at Tylersville, and succeeded in getting some money.

—Garfield dresses nice, always, he gets his clothes of Lewins at the Philad. Branch—and that's why he had a streak of luck.

—Esq. Rishel and Mr. Rarich, of Farmer's Mills, called at our office, Monday, from them we learn that potato bugs and grasshoppers are very numerous in that section, and doing some damage. These pests are troubling other sections of the county also.

—Next move is for Cincinnati and the Philad. Branch to get the regular convention suit. Lewins has got it, and the fit too, 25 per cent. cheaper than the cheapest, and he does not intend to quit business at that. The Philad. Branch still takes the lead.

Lock Haven is a tax stricken community, as a fifty-six mill rate was adopted at a recent council meeting. According to the Journal it requires eight mills for city purposes, fourteen mills to pay interest our bonded debt, nine mills to support the poor, five mills for street repairs, fourteen mills for water and six mills for fire expenses.

—Make hay while the sun shines and buy your clothing as long as you get it so low at the Philad. Branch. No shoddy or auction goods there.

—Work has been commenced on the erection of an axe factory at Nittany, Centre county.

—Rev. F. W. Conrad, editor of the Lutheran Observer,, has committed to memory the entire hymn book of the Lutheran church, and when giving them out quotes the number of the hymns and recites them correctly without looking at the hymnal.

——You are more liable to accidents at your employment than when travelling on railroads. Wm. B. Rankin of Bellefonte, Pa., issues Policies from one day to one year paying the claimant from $5,00 to $25,00 per week for disability, at moderate rates of premium, payable yearly or quarterly. No Policies issued for a longer term than one year. Nothing lost by lapses.

The chemical laboratories of the Pennsylvania State College have been entirely remodeled during the past year, and will now compare favorably with the best laboratories in the country. Thorough instruction in General Chemistry and in Chemical Analysis, both Humid and Blowpipe. Tuition free. Students are charged simply with apparatus broken and chemicals consumed. Students in Agriculture are offered every facility for conducting special agricultural investigation. Send for catalogue. Address the Business Manager, State College, Centre Co., Pa.

—Selling off at cost to close up business is the reason why coats, pants, vests, and whole suits are given so cheap at Goldman's Standard clothing hall, opposite the Brockerhoff.

We are requested to notice that there will be communion in the Pres. church, Centre Hill, on Sabbath, 20, at 10 a. m., also preaching on Saturday afternoon, at 2. These services will be conducted by Rev. J. W. White, of Milroy.

—Pure, fresh, and selected with care are the goods at Sechlers, the most complete grocery in the county, and they lack in nothing in the list of good things belonging to a well stocked grocery, fruit and confectionery store. Extra fine cheese, hams and dried beef, raisens, prunes, currants, figs, pickles, extracts, sauces, crackers, mince meat, select oysters, chocolate, nuts all kinds, choicest selection of fine teas and spices, all the choicest candies, canned and dried fruits, fine table syrup, new hominy, peas, fine green and roasted coffee, all the popular brands of tobaccos and cigars, soaps, fresh meats, full line of stoneware all sizes, queensware of finest quality, brushes, and hundreds of other articles. No deception in any thing. Prices fair to all. Sechler's is, and always has been headquarters for groceries. Give them a call, and examine their store.

—Any article of men and boy's wear that can not be had at the Philad. Branch, is not worth having. Money saved too in any clothing bought of Lewins.

—Cultivators, shovel plows, horse-hay rakes, of the most improved make, at rock bottom prices by Alexanders, Bellefonte, Pa. 2t.

—The Philad. Branch sells more clothing than any three stores—because it sells three times cheaper—that's the reason.

—Cayuga plaster, finely ground, the best in the market, only $7 per ton, at Alexanders, Bellefonte, Pa. 2t.

—We are the authorized agents for the sale of the Geiser thresher and separator, with horse power or Peerless steam engine, at low prices and on favorable terms. We are also agents for the sale of the Heebner patent level-tread horse power, for one or two horses with patent speed regulator, with little giant thresher and cleaner. All warranted to do good work.

Owners of the Geiser Separator and horsepower will please send in their orders of repairs at the earliest day possible, to enable us to have a full supply in due time. ALEXANDER & CO.
10jun 2t. Bellefonte, Pa.

——Write to Wm. B. Rankin for rates of Accident, Insurance, stating what your occupation is.

——Rain nearly all Monday night and next day and night.

SPRING MILLS ITEMS.

At a meeting held last week, in Grenoble's Hall, a committee was appointed to procure a suitable ground for a harvest home pic-nic.

Dame Rumor has a wedding on the carpet in our quiet little burg.

The steam saw mill below town, that was destroyed by fire a couple months ago is fast being re-built and will be running in a few days.

The glee club was out serenading on last Monday evening; well you heard the story of the fellow serenading his dulcenea.

The program of the Star Literary Society is complete consisting of select reading, essays, dialogues, recitations, music and paper reading.

An almost perfect house has been lately disentombed at Pompeii. It is the best preserved of all the Roman dwellings hitherto discovered. There are two atria and a very spacious peristyle, in the middle of which there is an ornamental fountain. There is also a complete bath, which must assist in clearing up some of the doubtful points concerning the arrangement of Roman baths. The paintings in the interior of the house were executed with considerable taste, and they are in good preservation. Those on the first door, representing for the most part marine animals, are especially interesting. The frescoes also, which are contained in the wings of the building, are excellent representations of scenes from animal life.

—Another dividend of ten per cent. has been declared to the creditors of the Lock Haven National Bank. This makes eighty per cent. in all.

—The Beehive is the store most frequented in this county. There people find the best selection of dry goods. There they find all marked and one price. There they find the lowest prices There they find fair and square dealing, and there too, you can get a suit of clothes, fit guaranteed, made to order, and on short notice. Don't fail to see the Bee-Hive.

—It is said to be known already who will be the Cincinnati nominee at the Philad. Branch. Go there and inquire of Lewins or Sternberg.

—Mich. Ulrich's suit against Boro' of Millheim, mentioned in last REPORTER, for balance on street crossing—was settled by Mr. U., agreeing to take $57.50 and the boro' to pay the costs.

——Harris township lost one of its oldest citizens on Monday in the death of Thomas Davis, aged about 90 years.

——Insure against accidents of all kinds with Wm. B. Rankin, Bellefonte, Pa. Agent of Fidelity and Casualty Co, of New York.

——At the quarterly meeting of the Penns Valley Fire Ins. Co., on Tuesday, insurances to the amount of $137,120 were taken. Of this sum the agent for Potter, Mr. John Rishel reported $35,580, and premium notes to amount of $3114.

—Antoine Brisbois was found murdered in his trapping hut in Ontario. His furs and money were missing, and so was his partner, Patrick Hennessey, upon whom the crime was laid. That hapened two years ago. Hennessey was never discovered. Lately, Felix Raicot and Cyrus Greenover, lumberman, were crushed by a heavy log. Raicot was told that he would speedily die. He then confessed that he and Greenover murdered both Brisbois and Hennessey, concealing the latter's body. Those who heard this revelation hurried out to fetch a Justice, and in their absence Greenover crawled from his couch, though dangerously hurt, and pulled the bandage from the dying Raicot's wounds, so as to silence him in death before the official came to write his confession.

—As Curtin has made arrangements to give Bellefonte a business boom by having the car shops started, it will be necessary to greatly enlarge the stock of cheap clothing at the Philad. Branch, to accommodate the car shop hands, who will buy where they get goods best and cheapest, and that means Lewins, always.

DORTMUND, June 10.—Seventy-one corpses have been found in the coal mine where the fire damp explosion occurred yesterday. A number of miners were severely injured.

For the REPORTER.

For the Information of Justices: The institution of a coroner's inquest is only required in cases where a *dead* human body is found, to ascertain whether death was caused by accident or suicide, but not upon the body of one who in presence of half a dozen persons puts an end to his existence by his own act. By an act of Assembly of 1857 the Jury shall be composed of six, not of 12 men. Lastly, the Jury is not empowered to ascertain the cause that led to the suicide, much less to inquire into the possible motives leading to the deed, to be elicited under oath, from the relatives of the deceased. LAW.

CENTRE HALL, JUNE 14, 1880.

MR. EDITOR:—I encountered a man near Farmer's Mills some time ago against whom I think the public should be cautioned.

He is about six feet high—say 50 years old or so, pleasant and easy in his bearing, his hair is slightly tinged with gray. He had on a long linen duster, and slouch hat. He professes to be in the secret detective service and to be looking for a couple of Mollie Maguires who are lurking around somewhere in this community. But somehow he is needy and as he pretends to be a Freemason he applies to the members of that Fraternity as a "Brother in need" for aid, which is seldom refused. But he is utterly unworthy of either their sympathy or their help. He stopped at Spring Mills hotel but was so filthy that the proprietor drove him away next morning, I learn that he has been at Millheim victimizing the Odd Fellows in the same way. His real name is Jeremiah Brobst formerly a well to do merchant in Catawissa and with respectable family connections. Let the public be aware of him. J. BENSON AKERS.

Communicated.

The Millheim Journal describes, in its lofty poetical strain, in its late issue, what transpired at a wedding in our neighboring village of Aaronsburg, and lauds the unmarried ladies of said village as shining lights and glittering stars. It is plainly evident, that the *journalistic* scribe is inspired and warmed by one of these burning embers. O, how pleasant to bask in the regions of light and genial rays of warmth!

Away ye sable statutes of night and darkness, impotent to emit even a single ray! The *journal*-ist too, is capable of moving in the pool of ordinary prose, as evinced by the communication, relative to a certain reverend, reclaiming his wedded daughter in a plain and plump manner, as a minister who absconded with another man's wife.

Too little wit, B. O.!! not so glaring upon that occasion.

A Card.

In order to close out my entire stock for the purpose of quitting the business, I will sell from this date, May 28, 1880, anything in my store AT COST. I have on hand now a larger stock of fine ready made clothing, gent's furnishing goods, hats, &c., than any other dealer in Bellefonte, all of which customers *can have at cost prices.* I mean business.

SIMON FREEDMAN,
10jun 3t. for H. D. GOLDMAN.

NOTICE OF APPEALS.—Appeals will be held at the Election Houses for the different boroughs and townships as follows:

Patton twp., Monday June 7.
Half Moon twp., Tuesday June 8.
Ferguson twp., Wednesday June 9, in Pine Grove.
Harris twp., Thursday June 10.
College twp., Friday June 11.
Potter twp., at Old Fort Hotel, Saturday June 12.
Gregg twp., Monday June 14.
Penn twp., and Millheim boro. Tuesday June 15.
Haines twp., Wednesday June 16.
Miles twp., Thursday June 17.
Walker twp., Friday June 18.
Marion twp., Saturday June 19.
Howard twp., and boro. Monday June 21.
Liberty twp., Tuesday June 22.
Curtin twp., Wednesday June 23.
Boggs twp., Thursday June 24.
Milesburg boro. Friday June 25.
Union twp., and Unionville, Saturday June 26.
Huston twp., Monday June 28.
Worth twp., Tuesday June 29.
Taylor twp., at Fowler, Wednesday June 30.
Rush twp., and Philipsburg, Thursday July 1.
Burnside twp., Friday July 2.
Snow Shoe twp., Saturday July 3.
Spring twp., Monday July 5.
Benner twp., Tuesday July 6.
Bellefonte boro. Wednesday July 7.

From 9 o'clock A. M. to 3 o'clock P. M., of each day, the Assessors with their Assessments and their assistants are required to be in attendance.

ANDREW GREGG,
HENRY BECK, GEORGE SWAB,
Clerk. JACOB DUNKLE,
20may 3t. Commissioners.

ANOTHER FIRE IN THE OIL REGION.

Burning Fluid Floating on Oil Creek and Firing the City of Titusville.

Bradford. Pa., June 11.—At 7 o'clock this morning lightning struck a 20,000-barrel tank of of oil belonging to the Tidewater Pipe Company on an eminence above Titusville. The oil took fire and the flames were communicated to another tank of the same size owned by the same company.

At 1 o'clock the burning oil overflowed and ran down the hillside, consuming everything in its course. The octave Refinery and the Acme Oil Works, one of the largest refineries in the world, are now burning. The burning fluid flowed into Oil Creek, and threatened the destruction of the larger amount of the property in the city, and persons in the neighborhood had abandoned their household goods and fled to places of safety.

At 5 o'clock the flames were still advancing, having reached Franklin and Washington streets, and threatened the destruction of the railroad bridge. Fire companies from Corry, Oil City, and Warren were sent to the city in answer to a telegram from the Mayor for aid, and were working with the Fire Department of Titusville.

At 7 o'clock this evening the buildings along both sides of Breed street were burning, together with about 100,000 barrels of oil. There is great excitement in the city, but the business portion at this time is believed to be safe, the buildings being mostly of brick.

At 10 p. m. another iron tank had burst and set fire to the Franklin street bridge. the Octave Refinery, on the north side, was on fire, and the flames were spreading rapidly.

TWO WOMEN FIENDS.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE TEXAS TRAGEDY.

[Dallas Dispatch to Galveston News.]

The boldest, and most attrocious attemp at robbery in the annals of the State comes from Clear Lake, in Collins county. The robbers—two women disguised in men's apparel—were killed while in the act of forcing the coveted amount of money out of the clutched hands of their victim, whose throat they had cut from ear to ear. The reporter of the *News* gathers the following particulars from D. A. Ware, a special agent of the European and American Secret Service Association, of Cincinnati, which are corroborated by three others, excepting to the name of the victim whose throat was cut. On Thursday last a farmer named Bradley, Briley or Bramley, sold $300 werth of cattle to a drover, who paid him $200 cash. The purchaser being alone, the evening well advanced and the cattle difficult to drive, Bradley was prevailed upon to assist him in driving them to the purchaser's house, some miles distant. Before leaving, Bradley handed the money to his wife to keep, remarking that it was likely that he would remain over night with the owner of the heard. After nightfall a wayfarer stopped at Bradley's and asked to stay all night. Mrs. Bradley refused, but upen the stranger's representation that he was almost too sick to remount his horse a pallett was made for him at the end of the gallery, which the stranger occupied. About midnight he noticed two men, whom he supposed belonged to the family, pass across the gallery into the house. There was some slight noise within after they entered, but he paid no particular attention to it till he heard cries of murder. Getting up, the stranger looked diagonally across the gallery into the room through the window and saw a woman struggling on the bed, with her throat cut. Snatching his six-shooter from his saddle-bags, the stranger sprang towards the door, fired at the parties as they bolted out, killing both. Catching and bridling his horse, he rode to the nearest neighbors on the read which he traveled the evening before, and informed them of what had happened. The stranger, accompanied by a party of four, returned to the scene. Mrs. Bradley was dead, with the $200 grasped in her hand. One of the robbers crawled to the yard and died from the effect of a shot in the region of the heart, and the other had fallen in his track near the door, with a ball over the right eye. They were recognized as Mrs. Pruitt and her daughter, neighbors of the Bradleys. Mrs. Pruitt was between fifty-five and sixty years old and is possessed of considerable property independent of a recent inheritance of $17,000 in Little Rock, Ark., by the death of her daughter. The family has always been looked upon as disreputable characters. Bradley in assisting to drive the cattle to the herd of the purchaser, passed the Pruitt place, and in answer to inquiries of the old woman said he had sold every hoof of cattle for big money. Inquiries of the authorities fail to corroborate the above, but a rumor to the same purport is said to be current at McKinney by citizens of that place.

IN COLLISION WITH AN ICEBERG.

A THRILLING EXPERIENCE BY A SEA CAPTAIN, THE LIKE OF WHICH FEW LIVE TO TELL.

On May 26, in lat. 33° 53', long. 49° 2', the Russian bark Condor, Capt. A. F. Nyberg, bound from Fleetwood, England, for New York, with coal ballast, came into collision with an iceberg and had an extraordinarily narrow escape from going to the bottom. Capt. Nyberg says:

"I had seen icebergs two days before, one of them fully 120 feet high, and fearing to come in contact with them, had instructed my lookouts, of whom I kept two on watch fore and aft, to keep a sharp eye out for those dangerous neighbors. In the forenoon of the 26th it was clear, and not an iceberg was in sight. About noon a fog began to gather, the air turned cold, and the temperature of the water was down to 34° Reamur. The fog became so heavy that we could not see fifty yards from the deck, and about 3 o'clock its density suddenly increased so that even that narrow range of vision was diminished. Our topsails and topgallantsails were set, foresale and mainsale were reefed, the fore royal was clewed up, and a sailor named Harigo was making the main royal fast, when suddenly there came a cry from the lookout in the bow—a sailor named Lindross—to "keep her off." My nephew, W. Nyberg, is mate, and was at the wheel at the moment. He instantly obeyed the warning, which was echoed by the after watch, Strandberg.

"At that moment I came out of my cabin by the after companion way, and, as it seemed to me, in that exact second of time the crash came. The bark was moving at the rate of about four knots, and fortunately obeyed her helm readily, else we would have struck the berg squarely, and beyond question would have gone to the bottom. As it was she sheered off so that she struck first with her port cathead, breaking the chain and whirling the anchor on deck At the same time her maintopsail yardarm smashed into the berg, as did the fore topgallant mast and the mizzen topmast. The great pressure against her yards caused the masts to bend and the vessel to keal over on her side partially, and as she did so the main chain plates on the port side struck the berg with terrific force, parting her lanyards and allowing the mainmast to go by the board. It came down with all the top hamper over her side, and the mizzen topmast and the fore topgallant went along.

"It all seemed to be over in two or three seconds, before we could do anything, even to shelter ourselves from the falling mass or utter a cry of warning. The bark rolled on her side on a big wave, with the weight of the mast and all that clung to it dragging her over, and it looked as if we were going to capsize, but happily she righted, axes were quickly brought, and the wreck was cut away and we were saved. Under the lumber of the fallen rigging, close by the starboard rail amidships, we found Harigo—the man who had been on the main royal—lying senseless. Near him was an Irish boy named Tom Rafferty, one of the crew, with a broken leg. Nobody else was hurt.

"In addition to the injury to her rigging, the vessel suffered severely. Thirty feet of the port rail, stanchions, and waterway were carried off, and the injury where she struck first was very serious, Still, we patched things up as well as we could, and managed to get into port all right.

"Harigo had no bones broken, but was badly bruised and suffered some serious internal injuries from his fall. A week afterward he waked up sensible for the first time since the accident, and wanted to know what had happened. He had not seen the berg, and knew nothing of what had hurt him. Now both he and the Irish boy are doing well. None of us on deck, though we tried to do so, could make out the height or the width of that iceberg, it was so enormous."

PHILA. IRON MILLS SHUT DOWN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 26.—The principal rolling mills in this city have stopped work, among them Rowland & Co., employing 400 men; Robbins & Sons, with 400; Hughes & Patterson, 250; Fair Hill Iron Works, 200; Philadelphia Steel and Iron companies, 200.

The trouble has been brought about by a notification from the manufacturers that on and after yesterday they would be compelled to reduce the wages of puddlers from $5.25 to $4.25 per ton, with a proportionate reduction in the wages of all other employees. The manufacturers claim that this reduction was made necessary by the present low price of iron, which in the past month has declined from four cents to two and a half cents per pound. They say that even if the men consent to work at the reduced wages there will even then be little or no profit in the manufacture of iron. The large falling off in the price of iron has been occasioned by large importations of English iron, of which some 200,000 tons have been brought here within the past six days. On Saturday last alone the imports of iron amounted to nearly 10,000 tons. This has so glutted the market that the supply is largely in excess of the demand, and a still further decline is anticipated.

RUSSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, June 7.—The Empress died when asleep. The Imperial family was not present at the dissolution, and were not aware that death was so near. Saturday the remains were born to the Palace chapel in an open coffin by the Czar and eighteen Grand Dukes.

The remains of the Empress were removed to Petropanlcosk fortress at noon to-day. An immense crowd witnessed the procession which consisted of the various military detachments, court officials, standard bearers, clergy, deputations, orders of knighthood and charitable and other societies. The Emperor and Grand Dukes followed the hearse on horseback.

A DISTINGUISHED SOUTHERN STATESMAN'S FATAL ACCIDENT.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., June 13.—Gov. Albert G. Brown, of Mississippi, was thrown from his horse into a pond near his home last night and was drowned. Deceased resided near Jackson, Miss., and was 67 years old. He was governor of Mississippi for two terms and served his state as a member of congress and of the United States senate.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT

OF POTTER SCHOOL DISTRICT FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE, 1880.

Tax Rate 2½ School purposes, 0 mills for building.

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—MONEY RECEIVED.

Balance on hand from last year	$ 320 15
Received from State Appropriation	589 10
From Collector Including Taxes of all kinds	2748 50
From Grange for Rent of School Room	15 00
From Sale of Stove	2 50
Gregg twp. Tuition	23 34
Total Receipts	$3698 59

TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—MONEY PAID OUT.

Desks for Centre Hall Room.	$ 112 00
For Teachers Wages	2752 70
For Fuel and Hauling	325 00
Fees of Treasurer	57 59
Salary of Secretary, expenses stationery, postage, &c.	40 00
Abatement	77 22
For repairing houses	173 62
Total money paid out	$3937 43

RESOURCES AND LIABILITIES.

Cash on hand	$761 16	
Amount due district	500 00	1261 16
Amount due on unsettled bills		8 65
Total Resources		$1252 51

The above account has been duly audited by the Auditors of this District, and Certified by them to be correct.

J. W. GILLILAND,
W. A. KERR, Sec'y Pres't.
17jun 3t.

REPORT OF POTTER TOWNSHIP AUDITORS, APRIL 12, 1880.

GEO. GROSSMAN, DR.

To am't of duplicate		$ 964 57
" Jonas Holderman tax		10
" am't of Emerick order		45 42
		$1008 09

CONTRA, CR.

By am't Cr.		$ 39 14
" am't work		514 59
" Damage of new road J. P. Coburn	75 00	
" " Jacob Grove	60 00	
" " Geo. Durst	25 00	
" Water places Centre Hall	5 00	
" " places Jas. M'Cormick,	5 00	
" error in tax S. Kreamer	2 00	
" exoneration	9 88	
" services	60 00	
" percentage	18 90	
" cash to Aud	3 68	
" bal	189 80	
		$1008 09

JAMES B. SPANGLER, DR.

To am't of duplicate		$ 875 76
CONTRA. CR.		
By am't of work		559 84
" exonerations	9 62	
" books and filling out	2 50	
" services	85 62	
" bal	218 18	
		$875 76

OVERSEERS.

ROBERT LEE, DR.

To am't of duplicate		$ 754 22
To bal		169 73
		$923 95

CONTRA. CR.

By bal		$ 211 72
" vouchers	561 97	
" bill paid T. Grove	22 60	
" bal paid for Wilkens	13 75	
" services	45 00	
" percentage	37 64	
" exonerations	1 28	
" Dr. J. F. Alexanders bill	30 00	
	$923 95	

WM. EMERICK, DR.

To am't of duplicate		$ 615 15
" bal	40 02	
" and from other sorces	10 50	
	$665 67	

CONTRA CR.

By bills paid for vouchers		$ 529 46
" Services	45 00	
" percentage	31 28	
" sundries	48	
" exonerations	1 81	
" bal	57 64	
	$665 67	

AUDITORS, DR.

To am't in Treasury	$ 12 50
	$12 50

CONTRA. CR.

By cash paid D. J. Meyer for room	$ 1 50
" am't paid Aud	6 00
" bal in Treas	5 00
	$12 50

JAS. B. LEE, Town Clerk.
G. L. GOODHART, W. W. ROYER, A. C. RIPKA. Auditors.
Jan 8

FIFTY LOST AND MISSING.

STEAMER NARRAGANSETT RUN INTO, SET ON FIRE AND SUNK.

At 11. 45 p. m., Friday, the Sound steamer Stonington ran down her sister steamer, the Narragansett, on the edge of Long Sand Shoal, just west of the Cornfield Point Lightship, off Saybrook, Connecticut. The night was foggy. The Narragansett sank in from thirty to forty minutes. Five minutes after she was struck she took fire, and the passengers —all who could—jumped overboard. There were between 300 and 350 passengers and crew. From 225 to 250 are known to have been picked up by the Stonington and the City of New York which was at hand also. The City of Norwich is said to have refused to heed signals for help. Twelve bodies have been recovered, and it is supposed that 50 lives were lost. But the Narragansett's passenger list was lost and there is a confusion of the Stonington and Narragansett's passengers so that all the figures may vary materially. There is much complaint of lack of discipline on the Narragansett and of lack of readiness and efficiency in the life-saving apparatus on bord the Stonington and the Narragansett.

Stonington, June 14.—The excitement occasioned by the loss of the Narragansett has no way subsided. So far as can be ascertained the list of the saved numbers 361, that of the dead and missing 48. Divers are at work, but it is stated that no additional bodies have been recovered; yet it is believed that when the cabin is reached some others will be found.

A scene of indescribable excitement was going on on board the Narragansett at this time. Her passengers were fairly beside themselves with fright, as they were quite unable to determine what means of escape were at hand, or what course to adopt to save their lives. Nearly all were in their night clothing, just as they had rushed in affright from their berths. Husbands sought their wives, children with blanched cheeks clung to their helpless mothers, and scores of men and women believing that no succor was at hand and death staring them in the face, threw themselves on their knees and commited their souls to God. The inky darkness, noise of the water rushing into the side of the other boat, escaping steam and lamentations of the victims, made up an awful scene. I hope to never witness or hear of such another.

HEARTRENDING SCENES.

A lady passenger on the City of New York said that when she saw the Narragansett the vessel was all in flames. "We heard screaming—oh such screaming! It seemed as if it would never end. It came from the boats and from the water, and every where. Everywhere were people floating with life-preservers, moaning and crying out in dispair. Some of the poor wretches drifted by us out of hearing, and then the cries that were lost in the distance wrung our hearts. We could not help them. Our boats came and went, bringing loads of men, women and children, picked up from both vessels. There were altogether about one hundred and fifty of them. They said there were as many lost. Some had lost their wives and some their children or their husbands, and their misery was heart-rending. Some of the children rescued were stark naked, while very few of the women had anything on but their under garments."

Two Suicides.

Two young men on the Narragansett, whose names I could not learn, thinking that death was inevitable, and preferring the bullet to being roasted and drowned, placed pistols to their heads, and shot themselves dead.

Scenes and Incidents.

All the accounts of the passengers agree that the scenes on board the burning steamer were thrilling in the extreme. Many sad sights were witnessed. One woman, who had struggled in the water for some time, allowed herself to drown when told that her babe was lost. One of the saddest events was the loss of the three children of Mrs. A. R. Dix, of Brooklyn. They were all in the life-boat which capsized, and the mother saw them washed away before her eyes. The subsequent meeting of Mr. Dix and her husband was a most painful one to those who were obliged to witness it. Mrs. E. M. Mulholland, of Pawtucket, jumped overboard with a chair, and her husband lowered their babe to her and then jumped himself. Said the lady: "There were people all around us struggling and screaming and crying to God for help; the smoke and flames were rolling up from the steamer, lighting up the water with the dark heads and forms of the people on it, some clinging to rafts, some to chairs and life preservers, oars, anything they could get hold of. The water swept over me, and I went down, holding on to the baby. I rose again. Some one caught hold of the chair and pulled it away so sudden that I lost my hold of poor little Dora and the waves carried her off." Mrs. Purdy, a young married lady of St. John, New Brunswick while struggling in the water tried to get on a raft, but the men forced her away. She fought desperately for her life and wound a rope around her wrist. Her arm was terribly bruised, but she was finally saved. She was in the water an hour. One man seized an infant child by the nape of the neck and clutched his wife around the waist with the other arm and thus jumped overboard. The child went under for a moment, but he caught hold of it again and he swam for some distance with the two living burdens. They were picked up. One poor woman, Mrs. Frederick Stillson, of Georgia, had her two children burned in her state room while she went on deck to discover the cause of the alarm. She turned the key in the door before leaving them, and was hurrying back when the smoke and flames burst out in the saloon, filling the apartment to suffocation. The agonized woman endeavored in vain to find her state room door in the smoke, and tried the key in the lock of several without success. She fainted and was dragged out of the reach of the fire by a deck hand.

CHARCOAL AND ITS USES.

Charcoal, laid flat while cold on a burn, causes the pain to abate immediately; by leaving it on for an hour the burn seems almost healed when the burn is not superficial. And charcoal is valuable for many other purposes. Tainted meat, surrounded with it, is sweetened; strewn over heaps of decomposed pelts, or over dead animals, it prevents any unpleasent odor. Foul water is purified by it. It is a great disinfectant, and sweetens offensive air if placed in shallow trays around apartments. It is so very porous in its "minute interior," it absorbs and condenses gases most rapidly. One cubic inch of fresh charcoal will absorb nearly one hundred inches of gaseous ammonia. Charcoal forms an unrivaled poultice for malignant wounds and sores, often corroding away dead flesh, reducing it to one-quarter in six hours. In cases of what we call proud flesh it is invaluable. It gives no disagreeable odor, corrodes no metal, hurts no texture, injures no color, is a simple and safe sweetener and disinfectant. A teaspoonful of charcoal, in half a glass of water, often relieves a sick headache; it absorbs the gases and relieves the distended stomach pressing against the nerves, which extend from the stomach to the head. It often relieves constipation, pain, or heartburn.

There seems to be a use for everything, if we can only find out what it is. It has been discovered that even coffee-grounds are good for something. They are recommended as a valuable manure for garden plants. A San Francisco lady recently received some plants from Mexico, with the direction to fertalise them with waste coffee and coffee-grounds. The experiment was so successful that she tried the same treatment on roses, and the effect was a healthy and vigorous growth, and rich colored, better, and more abundant flowers.

THE LAW OF PARTNERSHIP.

The following may be of interest to many of our readers, as it is probably not generally known what the law concerning visitors to bar-rooms and drinking saloons really is:

A case was decided at Philadelphia lately by which one of a party of four persons who had spent the evening at a public house, was compelled to pay the whole bill, his companions having neglected to "pony up" their proportions of the expenses. The case is reported in the *Bulletin*. The defendant held, that as he had not drank the whole, nor ate the whole that was ordered, but only a fourth part thereof, he was not responsible for payment only in that ratio.

The Judge was of a different opinion. A company assembled at a public house, can be considered by the landlord only as one person; they have joined themselves together, and he has no right to put them assunder. He cannot say to one, as he enters, "you may drink," and to another, "you shall not," nor ask any one whether he has meney to pay for his reckoning. One may treat another, for what he knows, or he may treat the whole. It is a partnership for that night, and what right has the landlord to inquire who finds the capital? They are equally accountable to him for the whole debt. It is not enough that one says his part, he must take care that the whole is paid; that is his concern, not the landlord's.

When the partnership dissolves, whether it be at mid day or mid night, every partner is responsible for the debts contracted in the partnership. If one man breaks a glass, it is nothing to the landlord who broke it; he can charge it to the company, as well as its contents, and they must settle the matter with the individual. One man with money might bring a dozen without, who, being strangers, the landlord is deprived of his property and his remedy. He can take any of the company and he whom he takes may demand his share from the rest.

The defendant declared that he never heard so much law and good sense in his life; and that the decision and opinion put together, was worth the money it cost him; he would pay the bill with costs, and remember it for his future government.—*Hazard's Register.*

THE STORM IN CLINTON COUNTY,

Lock Haven, June 14.—A terrible wind and rain storm passed over this city and county yesterday afternoon. Houses and barns were unroofed, bridges were damaged, and fruit orchards, gardens, shade trees, fences and sheds were destroyed. The City flouring mill, of this place, was blown out of line. No lives were lost.

Havana, June 12, 1880.—While the Spanish war ship Cuba Espanela was entering the harbor of Santiago de Cuba yesterday, her boiler exploded, killing twenty persons and wounding 113, of whom eighty-four were troops that were being transported.

MARRIED.

On Wednesday, June 2, 1880, by Rev. F. K. Fowler, Mr. William B. Allison, of Potters Mills, Centre county, Pa., to Miss Laura B. Higman, of Blossburg, Tioga county, Pa.

April 22nd, 1880, by Rev. W. H. Stover Mr John J. Shultz, to Miss Sarah C. Bressler, both of Miles township.

DIED.

In Georges Valley, June 7, of diphtheria Elizabeth Jane Blauser, aged 3 years, 10 months and 11 days.

MARKETS.

Philadelphia, June 14.—Wheat is firm. A lot of new Maryland, the first of the season, was shown by W. M. Baugh and sold to S. Hartranft & Co. at $1 20. Sales of red at $1 25, and amber at $1 26½. Rye 88c. Corn 49c Oats mixed at 38c and white at 39@42c.

Chicago, June 14.—Wheat active, firm and higher. No. 2 red winter, $1.02 No. 2 Chicago spring, 93@94c for cash and June. Corn 35½@35¾c for cash Oats 29¼ for cash.

MARKETS.

Spring Mills Market.

Wheat No1 $1.10
Rye, 65c
Corn, ears, per bu. 40 c.
Corn old. 45c.
Oats, 30c.
Buckwheat, 50c.
Cloverseed, $3.00 to $3.75
Plaster, ground per ton, $10.00
Flour, per bbl $6.00
Butter, 14c.
Tallow, 6c.
Lard, 6c.
Ham, 10c.
Shoulders, 7c.
Bacon or side, 7c.
Eggs per doz., 10c.
Corrected weekly by I. J. Grenoble.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary having been granted to the undersigned on the Estate of George Fowler, late of Haines twp., dec'd, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present them duly authenticated without delay for settlement. WM. H. HARTER,
jun10 6t. Executor.

PRIVATE SALE.—The undersigned one of the Executors of the Estate of Geo. Schmeltzer, dec'd, will offer at private sale, the

Valuable Town Property

situated in the town of Madisonburg, Centre county Pa., consisting of six acre lots, a SPLENDID DWELLING House, good stable, all necessary outbuildings, choice fruit on the premises, and all the conveniences of a pleasant home, also a tract of woodland about 1 mile northeast of said town, containing about one hundred acres, well timbered with oak, pine and chestnut. Known as the property of George Schmeltzer, dec'd.

ADAM SHAFER, Jr.,
20may 3m Executor.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

Philadelphia Branch of No. 26 North Third Street, Philadelphia,

ONE PRICE

CLOTHING HOUSE,

(SUCCESSORS TO J. NEWMAN, JR.)

ALL CLOTHING 25 PER CENT. LOWER THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN BELLEFONTE. CLOTHING OF A BETTER GRADE THAN EVER BEFORE SOLD IN THIS COUNTY. PERFECT SATISFACTION GUARANTEED TO ALL CUSTOMERS. ALL GOODS PLAINLY MARKED. ANYTHING IN THE LINE OF CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS. NO MISREPRESENTATION, ALL CLOTHING OUR OWN MANUFACTURE.

29Jan AND WHICH THEY WILL RETAIL AT WHOLESALE PRICES

☞COME AND SEE!☜ ☞COME AND SEE!☜ ☞COME AND SEE!☜

SAMUEL LEWINS, Manager.

NE

FOR THE FAIR SEX.

Maiden and Weathercock.

MAIDEN.

Oh, weathercock, on the village spire,
With your golden feathers all on fire,
Tell me, what can you see from your perch
Above there, over the tower of the church?

WEATHERCOCK.

can see the roofs, and the streets below,
And the people moving to and fro;
And beyond, without either roof or street,
The great salt sea and the fisherman's fleet.

I can see a ship come sailing in
Beyond the headlands and harbor of Lynn,
And a young man standing on the deck
With a silken kerchief round his neck.

Now he is pressing it to his lips,
And now he is kissing his finger tips;
And now he is lifting and waving his hand
And blowing the kisses toward the land!

MAIDEN.

Oh, that is the ship from over the sea
That is bringing my lover back to me!
Bringing my lover, so tond and true,
Who does not chance with the wind, like you.

WEATHERCOCK.

If I change with all the winds that blow,
It is only because they made me so;
And people would think it wondrous strange
If I, a weathercock, should not change!

Oh, pretty maiden, so fine and fair,
With your dreamy eyes and your golden hair,
When you and your lover meet to-day,
You will thank me for looking some othe way.

H. W. Longfellow, in Youth's Companion.

Summer Bonnets.

Bonnets covered with fruits or with foliage are introduced to rival the flo ver bonnets of last year. Those covered with red currants seem to meet with most favor, and are edged with white lace. Branches of currants are also seen on black lace bonnets and on the favorite rough straws. One of the prettiest fashions for trimming the gypsy bonnets worn by very young ladies is that of lining them with white dotted muslin gathered full inside the brim. White Surah silk surrounds the crown, and is tied in a large bow on top, which is held by a gold-headed toilet pin with tiny Venetian chain. Plaitings of white crepe lisse also trim gypsy hats.—*Bazar.*

News and Notes for Women.

A woman is the official reporter of the Washington county (Ohio) court.

The Austrian empress has one curious and unusual appendage on her saddle tree when she goes hunting. This is a black-and-yellow fan, which she carries to protect her weak eyes from the sunshine.

The Indian squaws in Northern California paint the faces of their little pappooses with black streaks from one side to the other, across the eyebrows, "in order to make them look pretty."

Baroness de Rothschild's recent ball in Paris cost $22,000.

Worth is said to have made this remark to a lady who was dowdily dressed: "Madame, I cannot risk my reputation on you."—*The Country Weekly*; next to the city daily the first power in the land;"

In the first place, the country weekly is older than the city daily by nearly one hundred years We cannot be expected to take a back seat for a junior!

Secondly, the country weekly has educated the most brilliant and versatile editors and the most profound statesmen who ever gave character to the city daily. Can't stand below a scholar of ours!

Thirdly, the country weekly outnumbers the city daily many times over, and we would like to see the majority giving way to the minority in a republican country like ours. Bad precedent!

Fourthly, the country weekly is Anteos multiplied indefinitely. At thousands of events it touches the people, its mother earth, and its strength is thereby continually renewed and absolutely inexhaustible. It defies the Hercules of the city daily to lift it from the ground to its death.

Fifthly, it molds public opinion as no city daily can. The city editorial, be it never so brilliant and powerful, comes from afar, and in a sense is vague and unreal as its author is unknown and intangible. Whereas, the writer for the country weekly knows, and is known by nine-tenths of his subscribers, who are are his champions through thick and thin.

And so we might go on to thirteenthly, but what's the use of sparring a dead man? Those who believe in punishment after death may indulge in this profitless pastime. Let us look around for something still alive. Perhaps the pulpit or the platform or the schoolhouse, the life of the people, would like to compare notes with the country weekly. It will take just one minute to dispose of those, for it can be easily shown that the country weekly subordinates them all. It has a larger congregation than the minister, a wider range of subjects than the orator, more attractive and more practical lessons than the pedagogue. The fact is, we cannot bring ourselves just at this moment any peer of the country weekly.

But, seriously, we thoroughly believe in the country weekly, and our heart rejoices in the glorious estate to which it has attained. Yet

"No Minerva-born thought is this same country press,
Springing forth from some brain in the pride of its prime.
A god from the first in its panoplied dress,
But the slow-going, slow-growing triumph of time."

It represents the work of many brains for many years. Its power for good or evil is not computable. While we rejoice in its glory and its strength, we tremble, in view of the responsibilities which have grown with its growing power, and in conclusion, joining hands with the city daily, we echo the sentiment of a lamented journalist recently dead: "The press of America is its hope, its prophet and its guardian—we rise or ebb tide press and nation too, if the former fails of its opportunity and its trust."

Objectionable Mail Matter.

The attempt to blow up the Spanish consul at New York, by an infernal machine sent through the mails, brings to light the fact that missiles of various kinds not unfrequently pass through the postoffice. to the disturbance of the peace of mind if not the endangering of the life of the clerks. A German once sent a box of poisonous matches to his father in the old country, but luckily they were discovered before going on board ship. Otherwise a steamer might have been burned at sea and nobody known the cause. The young man was much surprised at the possible consequences of an act which seemed to him as harmless as possible. When patent cigar-lighters were first invented, their passage through the postoffice made such lively times for the clerks that the manufacturers had to be warned. One day a stamper was interrupted in his work by a crackling noise and by the letter bursting into flame. It was written by a sailor, who was in the habit of carrying his cutlery and his matches in the same pocket, and some of them accidentally got into the envelope. A doting grandfather sent his grandson to the country some percussion caps for the celebration of the national holiday. The clerks in the New York postoffice, however, had a Fourth of July all to themselves in advance of the regular date when the stamp clerk reached out grandfather's letter. The stamper came very near losing his eye to make an American holiday for the grandson; as though the old gentleman, on being informed of the result of his effort to please his offspring, offered to pay the damages. A stamp clerk once had his thumb torn off by the explosion of nitroglycerine inserted in perforated cord. Some time before several diamonds inserted in cork and smuggled into the mails had been discovered by the clerk, and it was believed, though never proved, that the owner of the diamonds prepared the nitro-glycerine package as a testimonial of his feelings toward the clerk whose zeal confiscated his jewels. "Few die and none resign," said Jefferson of officeholders, but even he would hardly deny that under such circumstances they are liable to sudden removal.—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Cuban cigar manufacturer made for the King of Spain 1,000 cigars, for which he received $1,000, and refused to duplicate the order.

In the six New England States there are nearly 2,000 divorces every year, and within twenty years the number has fully doubled.

RELIGIOUS NEWS AND NOTES.

The American Board has 375 missionaries, with more than 1,100 native helpers.

The Salvation Army has a brigade of about 700 members in the United States.

The American Sunday-school Union has expended $2,500,000 for missions in its history of sixty-five years.

Seven of the thirty-seven graduates of Union Theological seminary this year are to go as missionaries.

More than thirty Presbyterians were carried into the house of commons on the wave of Mr. Gladstone's triumph.

The ages of the four new Methodist bishops are: Bishop Warren, forty-nine; Bishop Foss, forty-six; Bishop Hurst, forty-six; Bishop Haven, sixty. Their new office is for life.

The Episcopal church has a new "Western Church Building society," to build churches and parsonages in the region between the Mississippi river and the Rocky mountains.

The editor of the *Indian Journal* is to select the twelve girls whom Mr. Moody promised while on his recent visit to the Indian Territory to educate at his new seminary at Northfield.

The average age of the Congregational ministers who died during the past year was uncommonly high—sixty eight. The average length of service was thirty-nine years and eight months.

During the 173 years of its existence, the Congregational church, of Madison, Conn., has had only six pastors, none of whom ever left the church after being settled over it until death took them away.

Bishop Simpson, who has been twenty-eight years a bishop, conducted the ordination of Bishops Haven, Warren, Hurst and Foss, Thursday, proceeding according to the ritual of the church.

Moses Howe is a Baptist minister living at Dracut Center, Mass., in the ninety-first year of his age. He still enjoys good health, and at times a vigorous health. A short time ago he preached a sermon in Dracut, from the same text that he first used there sixty-six years ago.

The recent saying of the Catholic mass in the Tower of London is believed to be the first instance of the kind since the time of Henry VIII. A number of guardsmen about the tower are followers of the religion of Rome, and permission has been granted them to practice their own faith when on duty in the ancient keep on Tower hill.

The Methodist Episcopal church of Canada was organized in 1791 by the Rev. Mr. Losee, of the New York connection in the Kingston district. In 1828 the society became independent of the United States. It now boasts three conferences, 300 ministers, 27,798 members, and 528 churches, valued at $1,352,355.

The Country Weekly.

At the banquet given by t . Wheeling (W. Va.) *Sunday Leader* in honor of its sixth birthday, A. O. Bunnell, editor of the Dansville (N. Y.) *Advertiser*, responded substantially as follows to the toast—"The Country Weekly; next to the city daily the first power in the land;"

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National Republican Convention.

A Summarized Account of the Proceedings.

Senator Don Cameron, chairman of National Republican committee, called the presidential convention at Chicago to order, and called upon the Rev. Dr. Kittredge, of Chicago, who opened the proceedings with prayer. At the request of Mr. Cameron, Secretary Keogh read the call for the convention. Mr. Cameron then addressed the assembly, saying he hoped that whatever bitterness had been manifested in different sections of the country would now disappear; that there should be a determination to place in nomination "the strongest possible candidates—men strong in themselves, strong in the confidence and affections of the people, and men who will command the respect of the civilized world." Concluding, he said: "When the nominations are made and the convention has completed its work, let there be but one sentiment animating all earnest, sincere and unselfish Republicans, and let that be that each shall vie with the other in carrying our grand old party to victory." Mr. Cameron then announced that he had been instructed by the national committee to put in nomination for temporary chairman, Senator George F. Hoar, of Massachusetts. The nomination was unanimously ratified, and Messrs. Davis, of Texas; Frye, of Maine, and Raum, of Illinois, were appointed a committee to conduct him to the chair. Senator Hoar, upon taking the platform, made a speech attacking the Democratic party and declaring that "the Republican party lives that every man within our borders may dwell secure in a happy home, may cast and have counted his equal vote, may send his child at the public charge to a free school. Until these things come to pass, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from Canada to the Gulf, the mission of our party is not accomplished, nor its warfare with its ancient adversary ended." John H Roberts, of Illinois, and C. L. McGee, of Pennsylvania, were then appointed temporary secretaries; and Chas. W. Clisby, of Alabama, and J. C. Broadwell, of Missouri, reading clerks. Eugene Davis, of New York, was appointed the official stenographer. Upon motion of Eugene Hale the roll of States was called and committees—one delegate from each State and Territory—on credentials, on permanent organization, on rules and order of business, on credentials and on resolutions, were appointed. Utah had been omitted from the roll-call, and was added thereto (Mr. Conkling at first objecting and afterward withdrawing his objection) upon Mr. Frye's statement that the secretary of the national committee had said the ommission was a mistake. Alabama and Arkansas gave notice of contests. Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, gave notice of a contest in the districts of Illinois. Mr. Warmouth gave notice of a contest in Louisiana; contests were also announced in Pennsylvania and Utah; in the last named by Mr. Conkling, by request. Senator Logan moved that instructions be given to the committee on tickets of admission to issue 500 tickets daily to the Veteran association. He said that justice had been done to the veterans by every other National Republican convention, and why should it not be done now and here. There were veteran soldiers supporting each of the presidential candidates, so that there was no partiality to be charged in short. His motion was seconded by General Kilpatrick and adopted, and then upon Mr. Conkling's motion the convention adjourned until the following day.

On the second day, after prayer by Rev. F. A. Noble, of the Union Park Congregational church, Chicago, the regular proceedings opened by Mr. Conkling's inquiring whether the committee on contested seats was ready to report. The chairman replied that the committee was not ready, and Mr. Conkling then said that he understood the committee would not report until late in the afternoon and as no business could properly be done until it was ready to report, he moved a recess until night. Mr. Conkling declined to give way to Mr. Blaine, who said that the gentleman mised the point of order that the motion to take a recess was debatable, and his point of order was sustained by the chair. Mr. Hale then opposed the motion to take a recess, saying there was business which could be done by the convention in advance of the report on credentials. Mr. Conkling in reply said that all the work the convention could do before five o'clock was to sit on unchallenged seats. His motion therefore was one of convenience only. Had any other business the committee on permanent organization would report in favor of the continuance in the chair of the present presiding officer. It would not take five minutes to effect the permanent organization. Mr. Hale, in reply, said that if Mr. Conkling's argument was sound, and its theory adopted in every legislative body, all business being suspended until all questions of contested seats were settled, none would ever do any business. The motion to take a recess was declared lost, a motion the convention instructed the committee on permanent organization to report at once. Mr. Pierson, of New York, from that committee, stated that its members were entirely harmonious in their action, and he was ready to report as far as they had been able to complete their work. They were not sure, in advance of action by the committee on contested seats, whether the names they had agreed upon from the contested States were those of members of the convention. The committee recommended that Mr. Hoar be continued in the chair, with the following list of vice-presidents: Alabama, James Gillette; Arkansas, H. B. Robinson; California, Aaron A. Sargent; Colorado, John P. Slough; Connecticut, Jere. Olney; Delaware, Albert Curry; Florida, Sherman Conant; Georgia, Sherm. Darnell; Illinois, John Wentworth; Indiana, Francis Atkinson; Iowa, J. W. Thompson; Kansas, Simon Motz; Kentucky, E. H. Hopson; Maine, John R. Bodwell; Maryland, J. Brown; Massachusetts, N. A. Horton; Michigan, Perry Haanah; Minnesota, D. Morrison; Mississippi, B. K. Bruce; Missouri, W. J. Terrell; Nebraska, D. A. J. Lewis; Nevada, C. C. Stevenson, New Hampshire, J. Eastman; New Jersey, J. Kilpatrick; New York, C. A. Arthur; N. Carolina, D. H. Starbuck; Ohio, D. N. Harkness; Oregon, O. P. Tompkins; Pennsylvania, H. Disston; Rhode Island, I. M. Potter; S. Carolina, W. E. Myers; Tennessee, W. G. Elliott; Texas, W. H. Holland; Vermont, J. G. McCullough; Virginia, W. H. Pleasants; Wisconsin, Philet. Sawyer; West Virginia, J. S. Hooker; Arizona, R. C. McCormick; Idaho, A. Sinsl; Montana, Martin E. Fisk; Utah, P. Denny; Washington, T. H. Brentz; Wyoming, W. A. Carter. A list of secretaries—one from each State—was also reported, and then Mr. Pierson put the question upon the adoption of the report and declared it carried. Mr. Hoar was then presented as presiding officer, and in a few words thanked the convention. Mr. Frye moved that the committee on rules and order of business be instructed to report, but withdrew the motion when Mr. Garfield, chairman of that committee, stated that Mr. Sharpe had asked personation to make a minority report on behalf of nine States, to which no objection had been made. Then, after a passage between Messrs. Conkling and Frye, a recess was taken until evening. At the evening session Mr. Henderson, of Iowa, moved that the committee on rules be excused from report. General Logan, General Sharpe, Mr. Boutwell, and General Harrison spoke against the original resolution. General Garfield and Mr. Henderson spoke in favor of it. Mr. Sharpe, of New York, moved as a substitute that the committee on credentials be requested to report also. Mr. Conkling spoke in support of the substitute. The roll was called amid great excitement, the vote being regarded as a test of strength between the Grant and the anti-Grant factions. Close attention was paid to the unit rule, each delegate voting for himself. The substitute was beaten by 318 yeas, 406 nays. The pending motion was then laid on the table and the convention adjourned until the following day.

Rev. Arthur Little, of the New England Congregational church, Chicago, opened the third day's session with prayer. Mr. Conkling began the work of the day by offering a resolution that it was the sense of the convention that "every member of it is bound in honor to support its nominee whoever that nominee may be, and that no man should hold his seat here who is not ready so to agree." Mr. Hale said he supposed a Republican convention did not need to be instructed that its first duty was to elect its candidate after naming him; that all have their preferences, but it Mr. Conkling's candidate were nominated he (Mr. Hale) and his friends would work night and day to elect him, and if they nominated their candidate, they would expect Mr. Conkling to work for him night and day. A vote was then taken, and the resolution was carried by 716 yeas to 4 nays—the latter from West Virginia. Mr. Conkling then offered a resolution "that the delegates who have voted that they will not abide by the action of the convention do not deserve to have, and have forfeited their seats in the convention." Mr. Campbell, of West Virginia, defended his position, and after further debate Mr. Conkling withdrew his resolution, saying there seemed to be some doubt. Mr. Bruce (colored) was called temporarily to the chair, and Mr. Garfield, from the committee on rules, presented the majority report of his committee on the rules to govern the convention, the most important section being that which forbade any unit rule. Mr. Sharpe presented the minority report of the committee on rules, signed by the delegates from Alabama, Arkansas, Florida, Kentucky, Mississippi, Missouri, New York, Tennessee, Virginia, Illinois and Colorado, recommending the adoption of the rule regarding the casting of votes which prevailed at the convention in 1876. Mr. Conger, from the committee on credentials, next presented the majority report of that committee in favor of the contesting delegations from Alabama, Illinois and Louisiana. Mr. Clayton presented a minority report in favor of the sitting members. Mr. Clayton's motion to substitute the minority report of the committee on credentials for the majority report was defeated after debate by a vote of 449 nays to 306 yeas, and the majority report was then adopted. At the evening session a remarkable scene of uproar took place during the debate on the question of admitting the contesting delegates from Illinois. The cheering, as the names of different candidates for the nomination were mentioned was tremendous, spectators and delegates alike jumping to their seats, waving hats, canes, umbrellas and flags, and yelling themselves hoarse. At 3 A. M., after long-continued scenes of tumult and excitement, such as have never before been witnessed in a convention, the Illinois contesting delegates were admitted, and the convention adjourned.

On the fourth day, after prayer by Rev. John R. Baxter, of Washington, four Grant delegates from Kansas, the Sherman contesting delegates from West Virginia and two Grant delegates from Utah were admitted to seats. A motion by Mr. Sharpe, of New York, that the convention proceed to ballot for presidential nominees, was opposed by Mr. Garfield on the ground that the rules for the government of the convention had not yet been adopted, and that therefore the convention was without a rule prescribing whether the unit rule or whether the right of district representation should prevail. Mr. Sharpe's motion was defeated by 479 nays to 276 yeas, when he moved that the minority report of the committee on rules be adopted, but this motion was also defeated and the committee's majority report was adopted. Mr Pierrepont, on behalf of the committee on resolutions, then presented the platform. Mr. Barker, of Massachusetts, moved to amend by adding a plank declaring in favor of civil service reform and that office holders should retain their positions as long as they behave themselves. The amendment, except that part which related to the tenure of office, was accepted and the platform was then adopted, after which the convention took a recess until 7 P. M. At the evening session the new national committee was named, and then upon Mr. Hale's motion a call of the roll of States in alphabetical order was had for the purpose of making nominations for President. When Michigan was called Mr. Joy, of the delegation from that State, nominated James G. Blaine in a speech which was frequently received with outbursts of applause. The nomination of Mr. Blaine was seconded by Frank M. Pixley, of California, who was followed by Mr. Frye, of Maine, in a speech in which he referred to the recent election trouble in Maine and said that during that crisis Mr. Blaine had steered "that grand old ship, the State of Maine," into a harbor of safety. Mr. Drake, of Minnesota, nominated Senator William Windom, of that State. The nomination was not seconded. When New York was called Senator Conkling mounted a table on the reporters' stand and nominated Ulysses S. Grant. During his speech Mr. Conkling pronounced a high eulogium upon the character of General Grant, saying that he, more surely than any other of the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the nation from the point where six per cent. bonds sold at eighty-six cents, to that where four per cent. bonds are eagerly bought at a premium. Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from $700,000,000 to $1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports which were $20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were $264,000,000 more than our imports in 1878. Without resorting to loans it has since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has annually disbursed more than $30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid $888,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly $151,000,000 to less than $89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed.

Upon this record the Republican party asks for the continued confidence and support of the people, and this convention submits for their approval the following statements of the principles and purposes which will continue to guide and inspire its efforts:

First—We affirm that the work of the last twenty-one years has been such as to commend itself to the favor of the nation, and that the fruits of the victories gained by the Republican party in the war of the rebellion, which we have achieved through immense difficulties should be preserved; that the peace regained should be cherished that the Union saved by force should be restored, should be perpetuated, and that the liberties secured by the terrible baptism of war should be maintained for future generations; that the order established and the credit acquired should never be impaired; that the pensions promised should be extinguished by the full payment of every dollar thereof; that the receding industries should be further promoted, and that the commerce, already so great, should be steadily encouraged.

Second—The Constitution of the United States is a supreme law and not a mere contract; out of confederate States it made a sovereign nation. Some powers are denied to the nation, while others are denied to the States, but the boundary between the powers delegated and those reserved is to be determined by the National and not by the State tribunals.

Third—The work of popular education is one left to the care of the several States, but it is the duty of the National government to see that work to the extent of its constitutional duty. The intelligence of the nation is the aggregate of the intelligence in the several States, and the destiny of the nation must be guided not by the genius of any one State, but by the average genius of all.

Fourth—The Constitution wisely forbids Congress to make any law respecting an establishment of religion, but it is idle to hope that the nation can be protected against the influence of sectarianism while each State is expected to maintain it. We therefore recommend that the Constitution be so amended as to lay the same prohibition upon the legislature of each State, and to forbid the appropriation of public funds to the support of sectarian schools.

Fifth—We affirm the belief avowed in 1876 that the duties levied for the purpose of revenue should so discriminate as to favor American labor; that no further grant of the public domain should be made to any railway or other corporation; that slavery having been forbidden in the States, its twin barbarity, polygamy, must also in the Territories; that everywhere the protection accorded to citizens of foreign birth must be accorded to citizens by American adoption, and that we esteem it the duty of Congress to develop and improve our waterways and harbors, but must oppose further subsidies to private persons or corporations must insist that the obligations of the republic to the men who preserved its integrity in the hour of battle are undiminished by the lapse of the fifteen years since their final victory—to do them perpetual honor is a duty binding forever be, the grateful privilege and sacred duty of the whole people.

Sixth—Since the authority to regulate emigration and naturalization rests with Congress or with the United States and its treaty making powers, the Republican party, regarding the unrestricted immigration of the Chinese as a curse of great magnitude invokes the exercise of those powers by the nation, and urges that the obligation by the enactment of such just, humane and reasonable provisions as will produce that result.

Seventh—That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war, and which gained for him the high and immediate predecessors to him for a presidential candidate have endeared to him in the hearts of the people of the nation from the point where six per cent. bonds sold at eighty-six cents, to that where four per cent. bonds are eagerly bought at a premium. Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from $700,000,000 to $1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports which were $20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were $264,000,000 more than our imports in 1878. Without resorting to loans it has since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has annually disbursed more than $30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid $888,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly $151,000,000 to less than $89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed.

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Seventh—That the purity and patriotism which characterized the earlier career of Rutherford B. Hayes in peace and war, and which gained for him the high and immediate predecessors to him for a presidential candidate have endeared to him in the hearts of the people of the nation, and that history will accord to his administration the honors which are due to an efficient, just and courageous statesmanship, we proudly point to his life as an example worthy the study of the young men of the republic, and we heartily indorse his administration between the people and proposed partisan laws.

Eighth—We charge upon the Democratic party the habitual use of partisanship and justice to a supreme and insatiable lust for office and patronage, that to obtain possession of the National and State Governments and the control of place and position they have constructed an effort to promote the purity and to conserve the freedom of suffrage, and have devised fraudulent returns and verdicts, have labored to secure the election of fully-elected members of Congress, to secure at all hazards the vote of a majority of the States in the House of Representatives; have endeavored to occupy by force and fraud the places of trust given to others by the people of Maine, and treated [illegible] the conservation of Maine's patriotic sons, have, by methods odious in principle and tyrannical in practice, attacked partisan legislation to appropriation bills, upon whose passage the very movements of the government depended; have crushed out the right of individual [illegible] advocated the principles and sought the favor of rebellion against the nation, and have endeavored to obliterate the sacred memories of the war, and to overcome its inestimable results of nationality, personal freedom and individual equality.

The equal, steady and complete enforcement of laws and the protection of all citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunities guaranteed by the Constitution and the recent amendments is the high duty of a solid South can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the nation has made to the citizen. The execution of the laws and the establishment of all those who violate them are the only safe guards to liberty. Without these no party can govern wisely and genuine prosperity established throughout the South. Whatever promises the nation makes the nation must perform, and the nation cannot with honor relegate this duty to the States. The solid South must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all opinions must there find free expression, and to this end we demand that every citizen be protected against terrorism, violence or fraud.

And we affirm it to be the duty and the purpose of the Republican party to use every legitimate means to restore all the States of this Union to the most perfect harmony that may be practicable, and we enjoin it upon the practical, sensible people of the United States to say whether it would not be dangerous to the dearest interests of our country at this time to surrender the administration of the National government to the party which seeks to overthrow the existing policy under which we are prospering, and thus bring distrust and confusion where there are now order, confidence and hope.

The Republican party, adhering to the principles affirmed by the last National convention, of respect for the constitutional rules governing appointments to office, adopts the declaration of President Hayes that the reform in the civil service shall be thorough, radical and complete; to that end it demands the co-operation of the legislative with the executive departments of the government, and that Congress shall so legislate that fitness, ascertained by proper practical tests, shall admit to the public service.

Summary of Fifth Day's Ballots.

Number of ballots	Grant	Blaine	Sherman	Edmunds	Washburne	Windom	Garfield	Scattering
1st	304	284	93	84	30	10		
2d	305	282	94	32	31	10	1	
3d	305	282	93	32	31	10	1	1
4th	305	281	95	32	30	10	1	
5th	305	284	95	32	31	10	1	
6th	305	281	95	31	31	10	2	
7th	305	281	94	32	31	10	2	
8th	306	284	91	31	32	10	1	
9th	308	282	90	31	32	10	2	
10th	305	282	93	31	32	10	2	1
11th	305	281	92	31	32	10	2	1
12th	304	283	92	31	33	10	1	1
13th	305	285	89	31	33	10	1	1
14th	305	285	89	31	35	10		
15th	306	281	88	31	36	10		
16th	306	283	88	31	36	10		
17th	303	284	90	31	36	10		1
18th	305	283	91	31	35	10	1	1
19th	305	279	96	31	32	10	1	1
20th	308	276	93	31	35	10	1	1
21st	305	276	96	31	35	10	1	1
22d	305	275	97	31	35	10	1	
23d	304	275	97	31	36	10	2	
24th	305	279	93	31	35	10	2	
25th	302	281	94	31	35	10	2	
26th	304	279	93	31	36	10	2	
27th	306	277	93	31	36	10	2	
28th	307	279	91	31	35	10	2	

NOTE.—In the column devoted to "scattering" votes Harrison, of Indiana, received one vote on the third ballot; R. B. Hayes, of Ohio, one on the tenth, eleventh and twelfth ballots; McCrary, of Iowa, one on the thirteenth, fourteenth, fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth, eighteenth, nineteenth, twentieth, twenty-first and twenty-second ballots.

Platform of the National Republican Party.

The Republican party in National Convention assembled, at the end of twenty years since the Federal government was first committed to its charge, submits to the people of the United States this brief report of its administration. It suppressed a rebellion which had armed nearly a million of men to subvert the National authority. It reconstructed the Union of the States with freedom instead of slavery as its corner-stone. It transformed 4,000,000 of human beings from the likeness of things to the rank of citizens. It relieved Congress from the infamous work of hunting fugitive slaves and charged it to see that slavery does not exist. It has raised the value of our paper currency from 38 per cent. to the par of gold. It has restored upon a solid basis payments in coin for all the national obligations, and has given us a currency absolutely good and equal in every part of our extended country. It has lifted the credit of the nation from the point where six per cent. bonds sold at eighty-six cents, to that where four per cent. bonds are eagerly bought at a premium. Under its administration railways have increased from 31,000 miles in 1860 to more than 82,000 miles in 1879. Our foreign trade has increased from $700,000,000 to $1,150,000,000 in the same time, and our exports which were $20,000,000 less than our imports in 1860, were $264,000,000 more than our imports in 1878. Without resorting to loans it has since the war closed, defrayed the ordinary expenses of government, besides the accruing interest on the public debt, and has annually disbursed more than $30,000,000 for soldiers' pensions. It has paid $888,000,000 of the public debt, and by refunding the balance at lower rates has reduced the annual interest charge from nearly $151,000,000 to less than $89,000,000. All the industries of the country have revived, labor is in demand, wages have increased, and throughout the entire country there is evidence of a coming prosperity greater than we have ever enjoyed.

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